

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXVI No. 9.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2250

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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PER MONTH, FOREIGN	.75
PER YEAR, U.S.A.	6.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN	8.00
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A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and
Notary Public, P. O. Box 22, Honolulu,
H. L. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolu-

lu, H. T.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and
Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Ha-

waiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F.

J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and
dealers in lumber and building mate-

rials. Office, 44 Fort St.

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tation and ships' stores supplied on credit.

New goods by every steamer

comes from the other Islands faithfully

executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER

WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cer-

Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co.

Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-

chinery of every description made to

order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—

Cargo and passengers for all Island

ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 28, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.

Capital

Val

Bid

Avg

.....

MERCHANTILE.

G. Brewer & Co. 1,000,000 100 100

SUGAR.

Ewa 5,000,000 20 97% 28

Hawaii 175,000 100 100

Haw. Agricultural Co. 1,000,000 100 100

Haw. Com. & Eng. Co. 2,000,000 100 100

Hawaiian Sugar Co. 750,000 100 157% 151%

Mesona 500,000 100 100

Honoka 500,000 100 100

Kauai 500,000 20 25 25%

Kauai Sugar Co. 225,000 20 20

" Paid up 250,000 20 20

Kihai Plan. It. & I. 1,000,000 50 18% 14

Kihai " Paid up 1,000,000 50 18 18%

Kihoku 100,000 100 100

Koko Sugar Co. 500,000 100 100

Mamala S. Co. 405,000 100 100

" Paid up 188,000 100 100

Makryia S. Co. 322,000 20 95% 94

" Paid up 1,000,000 20 18% 14

Mahine Sugar Co. 100,000 20 20

" Paid up 100,000 20 20

Oahu Sugar Co. 1,000,000 100 150% 150%

Oceania 1,000,000 20 20

Ookala 600,000 20 17 17%

Olas Sugar Co. 812,000 20 20

" Paid up 2,000,000 100 16% 16%

Olewala 100,000 20 20

Pioneer Sug. Plant. Co. 500,000 100 100

Waialae Agr. Co. 4,500,000 100 120% 121

Waialae 700,000 100 100

Waialae 922,000 100 100

Waimea 125,000 100 145 145

Waimea 100 100

WATERMELON CO. 500,000 100 100

Wilder S. Co. 500,000 100 100

WINTER-STEIN E. Co. 500,000 100 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hawaiian Electric Co. 250,000 100 105

Hop. Ex. Tr. & Ld. Co. 250,000 100 105

Hop. Steam Laundry. 25,000 100 100

Musical Telephone Co. 125,000 100 11

Makana Co. Pd up 45,000 100 100

O. E. & L. Co. 2,000,000 100 125

People's Ice & Ref. Co. 150,000 100 75 100

Rooms.

Haw. Govt. 6 per cent. 100 100%

Haw. Govt. 6 per cent. 50 99

Haw. Govt. 6 per cent. 100

Hilo E. & L. Co. 101

Hon. E. & L. Co. 101

Ewa Plantation Co. 101

O. E. & L. Co. 101

Oahu Plant. & P. Co. 101

Olas Plan. & P. Co. 101

Wilder S. S. Co. 100

ANNUAL MEETING.

KIHEI PLANTATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the directors of the above mentioned

company have appointed Thursday,

January 11, 1901, at 10 a. m., for the

annual meeting of stockholders, to be

held in the rooms of the Chambers of

Commerce.

J. P. COOKE,

Secretary pro tem, Kihel Plantation

Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, January 11, 1901. 5751-2248

NOTICE.

THE STOCKBOOKS OF THE KI-

HEI PLANTATION CO., LTD., WILL BE

CLOSED ON AND FROM JANUARY 14,

1901, TO JANUARY 11, 1901.

J. P. COOKE,

Treasurer Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd.

January 11, 1901. 5751-2248

BORN.

MITH—In this city, on Saturday,

January 26, 1901, to the wife of A. T.

Smith, a daughter.

UILD—In this city, on Sunday morn-

ing, to the wife of Andrew Guild, a

daughter.

A HAOLE KING.

Ohio Boy Who was a Monarch of Hawaii.

IMPOSSIBLE TALE OF A PREACHER

Buckeye Pastor Writes to Governor Dole of a Mysterious Romance.

GOVERNOR DOLE has received a letter by the Zealandia from the pastor of a Christian church in a southwestern Ohio town in which he asks for full particulars relative to the history of a youth who became King of Hawaii. The Governor was surprised upon learning this news. He had never in his long official career heard it whispered that one of the monarchs of the Islands had been a white man.

The pastor asserts that a few years ago an old man came to him and told him a strange tale of the Ohio boy, whom he said had once been a playmate of his nearly seventy years ago.

The pastor said there seems a doubt as to the genuineness of the old man's story, but nevertheless he thoroughly believed it to be true.

The old man had told him he had seen this white monarch while the latter was visiting in the United States and that the recognition was mutual in the city of Chicago. As no King except Kalakaua visited the United States within the last fifty years the conclusion is the man was an impostor and owing to the remoteness of the Hawaiian Islands and the lack of knowledge which people in the United States had of the Hawaiians, there was no way at the time to ascertain the truth of his assertions.

The pastor writes at great length and with fervor. The old man's tale has fascinated him and he invokes the assistance of the Governor to aid in unravelling the tangle; he hopes it will be established that the "white King of Hawaii" was the sailor lad. The narrative has allusions to skeletons in the families of the Kamehamehas and the Kalakauas, of adopted sons, or hanais, and a strange fatality which allowed the successor to one of Hawaii's Kings to be a white man.

The old man who told the tale to the clergyman says that in his youth he lived in a southwestern Ohio town and that his playmate was a boy named Harry Barkalow. The latter yearned for a life upon the sea and one day left his home. He made his way down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, where he went before the mast. The ship went down the South American coast, rounded the Horn and came to Honolulu. He obtained leave to come ashore and for the first time saw a real, live King. The ruler went by in his carriage. The youth's face attracted the King and he was sent for. He went to the King's palace and was warmly received. Eventually he was taken into the bosom of the royal family and adopted by the King. The young man's identity was supposed to have been hidden and he was brought up as a Hawaiian.

Upon the monarch's death he succeeded his royal foster father and became King. Thus it was that Harry Barkalow, the runaway Ohio boy, is said to have sat upon the throne of Hawaii, while all the people believed him to be one of their own race and the true heir of the King. The history of Hawaii does not disclose that any such deception was practiced upon the Hawaiians, but the Ohio preacher believes the tale.

For many years King Barkalow ruled the Hawaiians. He yearned to visit the land of his birth to seek relatives yet living. The King left for the States with a large retinue and received ovations in every large city. It so happened that by the time the party reached Chicago, Barkalow's old playmate heard of the monarch and made up his mind to see a live ruler. He went to Chicago and witnessed a great procession in which the King participated. In the crowd the King saw the face of his old playmate and he sent for him to meet him at his hotel. The old Ohioan quickly made his way to the rooms of the monarch and was received with great joy.

"Can you keep a secret?" asked the King.

"I can," answered the Ohioan. "Well, know then that I am your old friend and playmate, Barkalow

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"Can you keep a secret?" asked the King.

"I can," answered the Ohioan.

"Well, know then that I am your old friend and playmate, Barkalow." And then he related the wonderful story of his career. Such was the tale which the old man poured into the ears of the astonished preacher shortly before the former's death.

The preacher says in his letter that he intended many times to write to the Governor concerning the identity of the King but had neglected doing so.

There is reason to believe, however, that among the white men who came to Hawaii and were promoted to honorable positions in the King's government may have been one who, returning to his own country or town, said he was a high official, second in rank only to the King in name, but in power was great-

er than the King. Of such men there is the story of Abe Russell, or Abemaha, as he was called—the hāina, or chief-raised son of the King. Abe Russell was reared in the bosom of the King's family—of Kamehameha IV and V—and was buried with honors by Lunalihi and Kalakaua. Russell was of such prominence that his actions were looked upon by those of lesser rank in such a way that they could not be complained of by any one. He was the favorite of two Kings and enjoyed their unbounded confidence. He was the power behind the throne in many important matters. It is said that he went back to his old home, which, although not definitely known, is thought to have been in Ohio, and it is possible that he presumed upon the cruelty of the people. He came to the Islands about 1834 or 1835 when a very young man and grew up in the household of the Kings.

MAP OF KA'AHUKU.

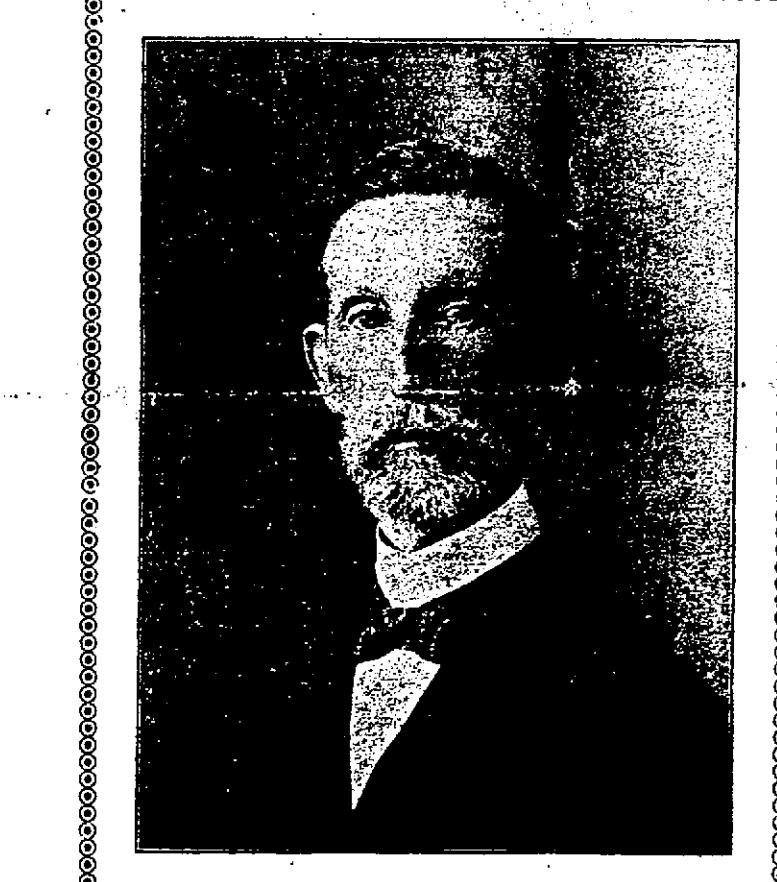
Fine Work by Surveyor Thrum Admired by Many Yesterday.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Kahuku plantation yesterday a map of the plantation was shown which attracted much attention. It was drawn by Surveyor Thrum from surveys made in the last few months by himself, and

is one of the finest examples of the kind ever seen here. The map is five by eight feet and the scale is 400 feet to the inch. The topographical features are up to the first of the year. Elevations are given over the entire estate, thus materially assisting in the economic location of railroads and irrigating ditches. The water-coloring shows the subdivisions of the plantation to great advantage. Each field has its area plainly marked as on January 1. The total area under cultivation is shown to be 2,286 acres, to which will be added 500 acres of new land already ploughed. Maps on a large scale

are being made by L. H. Dee for addresses on single tax and Henry George.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS' LABOR



Prof. W. D. Alexander.

Territorial Surveyor Alexander Retires To Serve Uncle Sam in Hawaii.

AFTER A PERIOD of over thirty years' faithful and meritorious service at the head of the survey department, Professor W. D. Alexander has resigned and will be relieved from his present duties on February 1st.

Dr. Pritchard, head of the United States Coast Survey, when in Honolulu a little over a year ago, promised Professor Alexander the position of assistant in charge of a branch office to be established here, similar to that maintained in San Francisco by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Since that time Professor Alexander has been expecting to receive his official appointment from Washington, which finally reached him last week, giving him practically a life position at the same salary which he received for his old work.

The new position is purely a scientific one, and he will have under his control the direction of all work in these islands, and will probably include Samoa.

Professor Alexander received his appointment to the position which he is just relinquishing on September 18, 1900, and since that time has been head of the survey department. He is practically the founder of the bureau, and has succeeded in reducing the whole group to a simple system, besides having surveyed all of the coast and making surveys of the interior.

Presently she calmed down a little and asked her sister to fetch some salt and water; to sprinkle the same over the trio and pray as she directed. Her requests were carried out, and there was no more trouble that night.

Yesterday morning the victim awoke and complained of pains in her body, occasioned doubtless by the struggles of the previous evening. She was very nervous, but when told of the events of the previous evening, remembered nothing.

Walter E. Wall, second in charge of the office, will doubtless succeed Professor Alexander and is well qualified to hold the position.

Professor William De Witt Alexander was born in Honolulu April 2, 1831, his father being a native of Kentucky. He received his early education at Punahoa, now Oahu College. In 1848 Professor Alexander rounded the Horn and located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he finished his preparation for college, going to Yale University, where he graduated at the head of his class in 1855.

After leaving Yale he accepted the position of instructor in the Beloit College, Wisconsin, and later took charge of an academy near Vincennes, Indiana. About the end of the year '57, the Professor was tendered the appointment of the Greek Professorship at Oshu College, which he accepted.

Upon his return to Honolulu in '58 he entered upon his duties under the presidency of Dr. E. G. Beckwith. Six years later he was appointed president, holding that position until the latter part of 1870, when he retired to accept charge of organizing and carrying on the Bureau of Government Survey, the position which he has just resigned.

Professor Alexander has also held a number of positions of trust under the Government, some of which were: Member of the Privy Council under Kalakaua and ex-Queen Liliuokalani's reign, and a member of the Board of Education since 1877. In 1884 he represented the Hawaiian Government in the International Mediterranean Conference, in which forty governments were represented at Washington.

In addition to the many duties imposed upon him, the Professor has written a book which was published in 1891 under the title of "A Brief History of the Hawaiian People." The book was used by the Board of Education and is used in all the public schools. He has also published a work on the History of the Revolution of 1852.

Professor Alexander will take the oath of office required by his new position about February 1, and express himself well pleased with the change, preferring to work under the Federal Government.

SORCERY AGAIN.

Kahunaism Nearly Causes Woman's Death.

THE UNFORTUNATE LIVES AT KEWAHO

Told That She Would Be Taken Ill She Falls Sick on Time.

A TALE of kahunaism, weird, romantic and cruel, comes from the Kewalo district.

In a little cottage live a haole, his native wife and sister-in-law. The pair have not been married a great while, and previously the husband had had many affairs de cœur among the town's dusky sisterhood.

When he finally married and settled down he was apprised from time to time by friends that his former sweethearts were very jealous of his chosen wife, and would spare no effort to bring about a separation by fair means or foul. To this the haole paid little or no attention, ascribing it to the idle gossip of credulous natives.

About a month ago the girl went on a visit to friends in the country, and when she returned she told her husband that she had visited a noted kahuna while away who told her that she would have trouble with her husband in a month's time, and become seriously sick. She said that her husband's former loves had leagued against her, and invoked the assistance of a kahuna to make her sick. The only antidote, she said, was a white rooster, containing not a black feather, and half a glass of gin.

The month passed away. On the 26th instant the sister-in-law came home from an errand with the story that some girls had told her that "kahuna business" was brewing to her sister's detriment, and that she had been told that three girls had paid \$100 to a kahuna to bring about an estrangement between her sister and her husband.

When the wife heard this she implored her husband to buy a white rooster, but this he was unable to do on account of the difficulty in finding such a fowl.

That same evening she told her husband that she felt very sorry for him, as she felt that she was going to be very sick.

The next night when the husband came home he found his wife sick and despondent. He tried to cheer her up, but without avail. She who had formerly been affectionate in the extreme, now repulsed him roughly.

In a short while she returned to her bedroom and soon after returned to the sitting room. Her face was drawn and haggard, her eyes staring as it transpired by fear in unseen presence. Presently she walked to the door, gazed out into the blackness for a moment, and then covering her eyes rushed shrieking into the bedroom.

Her husband strove to quiet her, but she crouched in a corner of the room trembling like a wild thing. In a minute or two she fell into an hysterical fit, endeavoring this time to hide her eyes from what she said was a face in the room.

Three minutes of quietness and then a mad spasm wherein she would have jumped headlong through the window if not prevented in time by her husband and sister-in-law. Normally, anything—but a woman of strong physique, it now took the united efforts of the two to prevent her from harming herself.

All this time she talked incoherently of things which the two anxious watchers knew naught of, and while the fit was upon her failed to recognize either of them.

Presently she calmed down a little and asked her sister to fetch some salt and water; to sprinkle the same over the trio and pray as she directed. Her requests were carried out, and there was no more trouble that night.

Yesterday morning the victim awoke and complained of pains in her body, occasioned doubtless by the struggles of the previous evening. She was very nervous, but when told of the events of the previous evening, remembered nothing.

"I knew I was going to be sick," she said, "but if I had had a white rooster it could not have been. All is right now, however; the bakuna's efforts have been brought to naught."

The husband consulted a physician yesterday who said that the trouble was undoubtedly hysterical, and caused by prolonged brooding and worrying over a real or imaginary evil. He thought that the girl had undoubtedly been "kahuana," and expressed an opinion that such a thing might have been fatal to a person of an extremely sensitive nature.

A Dangerous Runaway.

A horse attached to a light brake owned by L. B. Kerr ran away yesterday morning and narrowly escaped seriously injuring several pedestrians on Beretania street.

Mrs. Kerr had left the rig standing in front of her residence on Beretania near Victoria street and was about to enter the brake when the horse became frightened at a passing car and dashed at full speed Ewa on Beretania street. It was finally stopped a few yards west of the Bulletin.

maka of King street by Mounted Policeman William Vida. The brake was completely wrecked.

Booked for the Coast.

When the Sierra sails for San Francisco today, providing she arrives from the Colonies this morning as expected, she will carry the following passengers: J. E. Lewis, Mrs. F. R. Aldrich, Wm. McCashin, Miss O. Haskins, Master A. Felton, W. R. Waters, wife and two children; H. T. Buckley, H. L. Bus, Lucy Guinasso, Mrs. N. L. Tenny, Mrs. W. H. Bailey and Miss Bailey, A. Young, W. R. Spaulding, Judge Stern and wife, M. Green, H. T. James, W. R. Castle, Jr., F. D. Smith, S. Pleiser, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Salmon, E. L. Lewis, R. S. Brewster, Miss E. Learg, Dr. E. E. Beaman, G. W. Gardner, C. P. Baumgard, D. L. Hochart, Miss E. May, A. C. Williams, George Pearce, J. E. Holland, N. E. Cranner, Mrs. W. Porter Boyd, Mrs. C. W. Macfarlane, C. W. Hodgeson, A. W. Judd, Mrs. B. J. Zabriskie, T. Phillips, former Judge Silliman, T. McCrossin, Mrs. J. E. Murphy, E. J. Cotton.

Surprise Leads the List.

The gasoline schooner Surprise of the Hawaiian Navigation Company, Captain George Nystrom, is the first vessel in these waters to receive a certificate of inspection at the hands of the Federal inspectors of hulls and boilers who recently arrived here for the purpose of examining the inter-island vessels.

George H. Whitney, Inspector of hulls, and Carl F. Lehner, Inspector of boilers, inspected the Surprise yesterday and issued a certificate to the vessel. So the Surprise has the honor of being the first boat to receive a certificate, and as soon as two of the big, business-like papers have been framed, all who go aboard the little vessel will be able to read the documents and learn many things concerning the schooner.

The Surprise was built at Benicia, California, in 1899, and is 148 tons register.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

Business Men Lose the Last Game of the Season.

The indoor baseball season closed last night at the Young Men's Christian Association when, after eight ineffectual attempts, the Evening Classes gained a bare victory over the Business Men by a score of 12-11. The former started off confidently and in the third innings were four points ahead of their opponents. They fell away at the end, however, the last three essays not helping their score any.

Gorman did brilliant work for the winners in whose interests Brown pitched accurate and well-sustained ball. The Business Men were rather weak in their pitching department.

The game was quite the best of the season, many of the plays being so close as to tax the umpire's resources to their utmost. The line-up and positions of the teams was as follows:

Evening Class. Position. Business Men. Catcher. Cheatham Waterhouse First Base. J. Clark Berger Pitcher. Brown Atherton Third Base. Kerr Brock Shortstop. Gorman Cooke-Clarke Right Field. B. Clark McCollum Second Base. Alameda Bird Left Field. Johnson Penhallo Center Field. Crooks Clarke This is the way the tally by innings read:

Evening Classes 3 1 4 0 2 2 0 0 0 - 12 Business Men 2 1 1 3 0 2 1 0 - 11

HEALANI MINSTREL SHOW.

After Easter a Splendid Entertainment is Promised.

The members of the Healani Boat Club met together last night at the clubhouse and made preliminary arrangements for a minstrel show which they intend to give shortly after Easter.

Jack Atkinson, Albert Cunha, W. Sharp, Joe Mariano and Frank L. Woodbridge were appointed a committee to take things in charge and make all arrangements for the affair. They will look over the material offered and will appoint sub-committees to attend to various details of the scheme.

Ben Bruns has tendered his services and the services of his dog to help the show along, and altogether it is anticipated that the Healani et al will give to the fun-loving public an exhibition heretofore unequalled in the Paradise of the Pacific.

There is a great deal of theatrical talent among the members of the boat club, and new jokes and brand new situations which will be startlingly funny, are now being invented by local experts in such matters. It is whispered that a hot-stone walking ordeal will figure in the show.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Fertilizer Company Hold Meeting and Decide on Dividend.

At a meeting of the Guano and Fertilizer Company yesterday morning in the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., the following officers, who will also serve as the board of directors for the ensuing year, were elected: George N. Wilcox, president; H. A. Isenberg, vice-president; W. P. Pfotenhauer, treasurer, and F. Klamp, secretary, and T. May, auditor.

The outlook for the coming year is considered promising, and the works are reported in a first-class condition. Within a few days a dividend of five cents per share will be declared on the capital stock of the company.

Newspaper Men Change.

There was a general shifting around of the reportorial staffs of the Bulletin and Republican yesterday. Dan Logan, for many years with the Bulletin, assumed the city editorship of the Republican. W. H. Coney was promoted to the city editor's desk of the Bulletin. L. W. Haworth and D. Lloyd Conkling formerly on the Republican staff,

ANNUAL MEETING.

PRUSSIAN FETE.

Bi-Centenary of a Great Royal Event.

CELEBRATING THE FIRST CORONATION

Emperor William Makes a Characteristic War Lord Address.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The city, everywhere today, was in gala attire, and presented a thoroughly holiday appearance, on the second day of the bicentenary festivities. The Bourse, banks, government offices, and courts were all closed, and special thanksgiving commemorative services were held in the churches. The historic quarter between the castle and Brandenburg gate was densely thronged, and the animation of the scene was increased by the coming and going of princes and other notable persons, and the marching of troops. Special interest was excited by the companies of troops sent to bear the laurel-wreathed standards from the castle to the service in the garrison church, to which they marched headed by bands of music.

Emperor William everywhere received ovations.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—United States Ambassador White presented to Emperor William at 11 o'clock this morning the congratulations of President McKinley on the bicentenary of the coronation of the first king of Prussia, Frederick I. The presentation was made during the court reception which was held in the Knights' Hall at the Schloss, after the newly-appointed Knights of the Order of the Red Eagle, the Royal Order of the Crown and the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern had been presented to the Emperor and Empress. During this ceremony, the princesses stood at the right of the throne, and the crown prince, with the other princes, at the left. Both the Emperor and Empress spoke pleasantly to Ambassador White. Later their majesties received deputations from East Prussia. Divine service was held in the Schloss chapel at noon, all the guests at the reception being present, and at 1 o'clock luncheon was served in the Schloss. Ambassador White and the other foreign representatives who had presented congratulations to the Emperor being present, as were also the invited and the new knights. Emperor William and the Empress attended the luncheon.

Ambassador White and Mrs. White will attend a gala performance at the opera house tonight.

A new order of merit of the Prussian Crown has been founded in commemoration of the bicentenary of the coronation of the first Prussian king. The decoration consists of a single class and ranks between that of the Order of the Black Eagle and the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

The imperial addresses to the army and navy have been gazetted. The former thanks the Prussian army for its devotion to his majesty and adds:

"So long as the spirit binds the army to its kings, no storms need be feared; and the Prussian eagle will proudly and unwaveringly pursue the lofty flight for the welfare of Prussia and Germany."

To the navy, his majesty, after alluding to the establishment of the Brandenburg fleet by the great elector, and the navy's regeneration under the kings of Prussia and its vigorous development in the new German empire, says:

"The fleet required steadfast work in order to become as strong an instrument for the German empire as the Prussian kings possess in the army. The principal condition of the attainment of this end is fulfilled if the spirit of the great elector is alive in the fleet. In order to bestow a special mark of distinction on the fleet on this great anniversary, I direct that a facsimile of the imperial signature be worn on the sword knot and sash buckle of the navy."

The rescript also bestows on naval bands the sole right to play the Dutch "March of Honor" and that a bronze statue of the great elector be erected at Kiel and given in trust to the navy.

After visiting the Sieges Allee and the mausoleum at Charlottenburg and the coffins of King Frederick I, his majesty, far as the preferential duty on British Empire William I, his majesty received in the castle and received in audience the ambassadors, ministers, special envoys and deputations sent by foreign states. Subsequently, Emperor William received the German princes attending the festivities in behalf of their respective sovereigns. Then followed the ceremony of coronation, the a bill to exclude the Asiatic races, a bill to establish woman suffrage and a bill for the construction of a transcontinental railway, which he argued, would be of great value from the point of view of defense.

Count Henckel von Donnersmarck has been raised to the rank of Fuerst (prince) with the appellation of Durchlaucht.

Hereditary nobility has been conferred on Professor Behring of Marburg, and Vice Admiral Reinhold Werner.

CONCEALED DIAMONDS.

An Alleged Cuban Merchant in Trouble at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—United States Marshal Abbott of the New Jersey district has formally seized in this city \$17,600 worth of diamonds which were brought into this country by Antonio Ansenias without paying duty on them. The goods were found on Ansenias' person by United States customs officials as Ansenias was leaving a steamer of the Hamburg-American Line at Hoboken.

Ansenias was not arrested but the diamonds will be held pending a decision by the Treasury Department as to whether he is guilty of smuggling. His defense is that he is Cuban merchant and that he is merely passing through this country on his way to Cuba. The Minister

diamonds were concealed in pockets of a large belt which Ansenias had around his body and were accidentally discovered by a customs inspector who happened to place his hand on Ansenias' back as the latter was leaning over a trunk. There are 126 separate articles of an appraised valuation, of \$11,000, which with 60 per cent duty would make them worth \$17,600.

The Chinese Sign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A message was received today from Minister Conquer at Peking, dated last evening, stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries had signed and delivered the protocol. This removes the last doubt that had arisen as to the sealing of the agreement, for it would not have been accepted by the Spanish Minister, who is the dean of the corps, unless it bore all the seals and signatures necessary to give it full force.

Jesuits at Work.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—In consequence of the introduction into the schools of a Jesuit catechism, in which it is said that Liberals will be damned, and other books written in the same spirit, the Minister of Education, Senor Garcia Alix, has sent a circular to the rectors of the universities, enjoining them to prevent the propaganda against the present regime and constitution. Several bishops have protested against the circular as being contrary to the concordat.

ANOTHER JUDGE AND MORE PAY IS EXPECTED

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—District Attorney Baird wants his salary raised. He has asked his friend, Senator Clark, to introduce a bill making provision for a substantial advance, and the Senator is considering the matter now.

Should a bill be introduced it will also provide for an additional Circuit Judge and, as well, an increase in the salary attached to that position from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year.

A matter of courtesy may crop up pretty soon as bills directly affecting Hawaii are being introduced by others than the Delegate without the indications that such action is by request. There have been several refusals to have anything to do with bills affecting the Islands, members referring the bills to the Delegate, and at least one Senator has been moved to write to a Honolulu that he does not wish to be bothered with any new Hawaiian business now that there is a Delegate who should take care of regular business of the Territory.

There is still a chance that Hawaii may get some thing in the way of surveys in the Rivers and Harbors bill. Chairman Burton says he will consider the matter further and decide as to the offering of a committee amendment.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICY

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 17.—Edmund Barton, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, began the federal election campaign at Maitland this evening with an address before a public meeting, at which several Ministers were present. His speech disclosed the policy of the Federal Ministry.

The Federal elections, Barton said, would be held at the earliest possible date, and a decision taken regarding the new Federal capital. In his opinion, Parliament could not be successfully carried on either at Melbourne or Sydney, as its deliberations ought to be removed from surrounding provincial influences.

He expressed the opinion that the commonwealth would acquire the railways at an early date, and he said that whether the debts of the several States should be taken over before the railways was a matter now engaging the attention of the Treasurer.

Discussing fiscal questions, Barton observed that when a uniform tariff was imposed the commonwealth would have the exclusive power of imposing customs and excise duties, and that therefore it would be necessary to preserve for the separate States the power of direct taxation, as there must be no direct taxation by the commonwealth, except under very great pressure.

"Free trade under the constitution would be practically impossible," continued the Premier, "because a very large customs revenue is requisite, but our policy will be protective and not protective."

First of all, the tariff ought to be of moderate character, to be of considerate of existing industries. So far as the preferential duty on British Empire William I, his majesty, far as the preferential duty on British Empire William I, his majesty received in the castle and received in audience the ambassadors, ministers, special envoys and deputations sent by foreign states. Subsequently, Emperor William received the German princes attending the festivities in behalf of their respective sovereigns. Then followed the ceremony of coronation, the a bill to exclude the Asiatic races, a bill to establish woman suffrage and a bill for the construction of a transcontinental railway, which he argued, would be of great value from the point of view of defense.

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BURGHERS MOVE.

De Wet Crosses the Vaal and Gets Recruits.

HE HAS SEVEN THOUSAND MEN

Martial Law in Cape Colony and More Heavy Guns.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The important report received from Johannesburg that General De Wet has crossed the Vaal and joined forces with the Transvaal commandos, if true, probably means the concentration of 7,000 Boers, with several guns, for another big attack. There is a rumor current in Cape Town that several Boer leaders are urging an attack upon the mines. It has long been understood that General De Wet has been anxious to join the invaders in Cape Colony, and this rumor may be spread to cover an attempt to break southward.

A small Boer commando entered Sutherland, cut the telegraph wires, looted the stores, and then proceeded northward. According to the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Boers occupied Aberdeen, forty miles south of Graaf Reinet, Tuesday.

As an outcome of the fact that the Boers in several instances have worn khaki, a Government notice has been promulgated in Pretoria prohibiting civilians from wearing khaki and notifying all persons who wear this costume, which is likely to be mistaken for the British uniform, that they will render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

The War Office issued no fresh news yesterday. The response to the government's call for volunteers is said to be very brisk in both London and the provinces. Defensive measures in South Africa proceed apace. Seven thousand men have joined the City Guard in Cape Town, and 3,000 others have volunteered in the suburbs. An additional big gun has been mounted on Table Mountain.

PRETORIA, Jan. 17.—Boer families and their stock are being systematically brought into convenient centers from all over the country. They are kept in camps and fed. Those who surrender voluntarily are supplied with full rations, and those whose husbands are still in the field are supplied for on a reduced scale, which is raised, when the husbands surrender, to a full allowance.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—General Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, under date of Wednesday, January 16th, says the concentration of 3,000 Boers at Carletons (Transvaal) is reported.

The stop-the-war committee today issued a statement saying: "Orders which a British officers reports he received reveal the adoption by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener of a policy having for its aim the extermination of a heroic nationality by starving its women and children, and the deliberate massacre of unarmed prisoners."

The latter clause alludes to General Kitchener's alleged secret orders to General De Wet's pursuers to take no prisoners.

Copies of letters from an unnamed British army officer containing these and other charges will be sent by the committee to Lord Salisbury, Lord Roberts and others.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 17.—Martial law has now been proclaimed in every port of Cape Colony except the districts of Cape Town, Simonstown, Wynberg, Port Elizabeth and East London. It has also been proclaimed in Tomblane, Griqualand East, and in East and West Pondoland. It has been proclaimed unlawful for any person in the Cape peninsula, except officials and regular or order troops, to possess arms and ammunition, or either.

The casualty list issued yesterday shows that the Boers have released 29 British who were captured at Helvetia and Belfast. The facts regarding the captures at Belfast have not been given out.

It is understood that more heavy naval guns will be landed at the Cape information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear that they are getting very little help from the Dutch. Twice they attempted to capture Barkley East, but both times they were repulsed. For three days they occupied Sutherland, but they cleared out on the approach of a British column. Small scattered parties are reported operating in various parts of the Ceres district. Apparently the invaders abandoned the idea of attacking Clanwilliam on finding the town well defended. A commando of 1,000 has been active in the Richmond district, but there the Boers have been repelled by 100 Dutch recruits.

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LONDON, Jan. 18.—General Kitchener telegraphing from Pretoria today says Colonel Gray, with New Zealanders and bushmen have vigorously attacked the enemy eight miles west of Ventersburg completely routing 800 Boers.

General Kitchener adds details of the insignificant casualties of both forces, and continues: "Coville's mobile column was attacked north of Standerton, January 17, by a concentration of the enemy, who were driven off with severe loss. Our casualties were fifteen wounded and one killed."

IN DARKEST KENTUCKY

KRHN, Ky., Jan. 16.—A plot is in progress here tonight as a result of the shooting this afternoon of James Shotwell by Rollie White, and several persons have been killed and injured.

Shotwell is in a precarious condition tonight and is not expected to recover.

The trouble grew out of the fact that

White had been paying attention to Shotwell's daughter against the will of the latter. After the shooting White

submitted to arrest and was placed in his brother's grocery store, where a guard was placed over him awaiting the arrival of the Sheriff.

At 6:30 p. m. a terrific explosion took place under the grocery. So severe was the shock that it tore the building literally to pieces. There were about a dozen persons in the building at the time. Several escaped with slight injuries, while several remain in the debris dead. No one at this time can say how many are killed.

Immediately after the explosion there was rapid firing in the neighborhood by unknown parties concealed in the darkness. After the shooting Susan Cox was found dead near the wrecked building, having been struck by a stray ball. Citizens are afraid to visit the rioting district tonight and the number of killed cannot be ascertained until morning.

A contradicted rumor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from London dated yesterday says:

There is authority for the statement that Lord Pauncefote informed the Washington Government months ago that England would not object either to the fortification of the waterway or the suspension of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Secretary of State authorizes the absolute contradiction of this statement. He has never received any such assurances from Lord Pauncefote, nor from any one else.

BRITISH CRUISER SYBILLE RUNS ASHORE

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The British Admiralty has received a dispatch from the commander-in-chief at the Cape reporting that the cruiser Sybille, which was landing bluejackets to intercept the Boers, was ashore at Siemboekfontein, near Lambert's bay, and adding that active measures were being taken to assist her. The official dispatch does not say the Sybille was wrecked. A press dispatch from Cape Town says the crew of the Sybille were saved.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Standard from Cape Town says: The Sybille is a total wreck. She has two large holes in her bottom. One man was drowned and the others were saved with difficulty by the transport City of Cambridge. The disaster occurred while the captain and several officers were on board.

The Sybille was of 3,400 tons displacement, 300 feet long, 42 feet beam and 18 feet 2 inches deep. Her indicated horse power was 9,495. She was built in 1890. Her armament consisted of two 6-inch quick-firing guns, six 3.7-inch guns, eight 6-pounders and one 3-inch pounder and five smaller guns. Her complement of officers and crew was 273 men.

PRETORIA, Jan. 17.—Boer families and their stock are being systematically brought into convenient centers from all over the country. They are kept in camps and fed. Those who surrender voluntarily are supplied with full rations, and those whose husbands are still in the field are supplied for on a reduced scale, which is raised, when the husbands surrender, to a full allowance.

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STANFORD LOSSES PROF. SPENCER

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 16.—The latest prominent member of the university to assert his independence and to make his protest against the rough-and-tumble violation of the high principle of academic freedom is Professor David E. Spencer, who held the place next to Dr. George E. Howard in the department of history.

Professor Spencer's resignation came late this afternoon and was more or less a surprise, as it was generally thought this morning and early this afternoon that the resignation epidemic was over and that the faculty had settled down to the work of reconstruction.

The startling feature of the Spencer resignation is its brusque acceptance by Acting President J. C. Branner, whose answer was even quicker, sharper and more business like than the ones in which he summarily disposed of Professor Hudson and Dr. Little. The vice-president has his letter reduced almost to the simple formula: "Get out quick."

FACTS ARE STUBORN.

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony, They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from.

People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trust officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Flour is \$20 a sack at Tanana, Alaska.
Vanderbilt and his bride are in Canada.

W. Stanley Collis, United States Consul at Lorenzo Marquez, has left for home.

The river and harbor bill has passed the House.

Senator Tillman has been re-elected unanimously.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster will lecture at Berkeley.

Attempts are being made to establish a lottery in Nebraska.

The battleship Wisconsin was accepted by the government.

It is rumored that Boer prisoners have escaped from Ceylon.

The Colorado Legislature may repeal the Cannon prizewait law.

Johann Faber, founder of the Faber lead pencil factory, is dead.

An English correspondent says Conqueror was inclined to leniency.

Queensland is ready to send 10,000 additional troops to South Africa.

Trusts have caused the prices of window glass to go up 20 per cent.

Congressman Burton of Ohio is ill or grippe, complicated with rheumatism.

Edward W. Carmack has been elected United States Senator from Tennessee.

A secret conference of the British Cabinet took up the Hay-Pauncefort treaty.

Senator Perkins of California is still attacking the Jamaica reciprocity treaty.

Thomas M. Patterson succeeds Edward O. Wolcott as Senator from Colorado.

British ship Beechmont was badly damaged between San Francisco and London.

Hallin, one of the murderers of Stambouli, has escaped from prison at Sofia.

Paul Jules Barbier, French dramatic author, librettist, of Faust, died recently in Paris.

Cornelius Alvord, the bank defaulter, says his downfall is due to the Wall street system.

Minnie Maddern Fiske denounces the theatrical trust as a menace to the dramatic profession.

The orders to the Scorpion to proceed to Guanoco from La Guayara have been countermanded.

Outlaws who have terrorized Northern Indiana, resisted arrest, and wounded two officers.

American exports break all records with a showing of \$200,000,000 greater than in the previous twelve months.

The Commercial Club of Chicago will take a trip to Los Angeles with the president of the Santa Fe system.

Three English companies in Abyssinia have secured control of a railroad connecting the capital with the Red Sea.

A feud in Corbin, Ky., which caused three deaths, is likely to result in more bloodshed, both sides being heavily armed.

Four children of Benjamin Miller, of Elkhart, Ind., were burned to death by an exploding lamp setting fire to the house.

A fire in the Berlin Institute of Pathology destroyed a large part of Professor Virchow's unique collection of skulls.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Oriental Railroad Company has received valuable concessions from the Mexican government.

United States Minister Loomis has made an effective protest against Venezuelan espionage of his official communications.

An attempt was frustrated to carry off the twelve year old boy of Robert Wagner, son of the manager of the Phoenix (A. T.) theater.

The Texas oil geyser, which shot oil fifty feet high for a week, has been put under control. One hundred and fifty thousand barrels were lost.

A head-on collision between freight trains on the Grand Trunk, near Lock's Mill, Me., resulted in the death of four men, and the serious injury of others.

The W. C. T. U. asks for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage as monogamy, and making polygamy a crime against the United States.

Krueger's grandson, Frickle Elhoff, says the ex-president has no present intention of going to America, but may go later if Transvaal interests require it.

The county attorney at Wichita, Kas., has dismissed the charge against Mrs. Annie Nation, who smashed the interior fittings of a saloon. He said the mind of the defendant is impaired.

John D. Archibald, of New York, vice president of the Standard Oil Company, has given \$400,000 to the endowment fund of the Syracuse University conditional upon other friends of the college raising a like amount. This is a part of a long series of gifts from Archibald.

One hundred and fifty students recently arrested at Kletta for engaging in political agitation, have been ordered expatriated to Port Arthur, where they will do military service. The same fate awaits scores of students arrested at the capital on a similar charge. The ferment continues among students throughout the country. Disturbances are anticipated.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch says: General elections here have concluded. Of fourteen members of the Legislature returned, thirteen are pledged to resist Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's attempt to restore absolute Crown government. The feeling against the British colonial policy is growing stronger, and if Mr. Chamberlain refuses to yield, delegates will be sent to England soon.

According to the Boston Herald, which claims to have reliable information, Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, the Shamrock II, will have a draft of 19 feet 8 inches, beam 23 feet 6 inches, and her length over all will be 136 feet. The lead weight is to be eighty-five tons. Designer Watson believes that a beam such as he has given in the Shamrock II is better for all-round performance than the 26 feet which he gave the Valkyrie III.

Thirteen divinity students of the Chicago University, leagued in an anti-matrimonial club, have solemnly vowed to subscribe to a system of dues and fines which will make the last of their number to marry the richest, and thus each will have a temporary incentive to shun marriage and cleave unto the good prospect of a \$400 scholarship.

When one of the thirteen does give up the battle and is about to leave the club, he must give all the members a good dinner.

The University of California has taken on the following new professors: John Dewey, professor of philosophy in the University of Chicago; James E. Russell, professor of the history of education and dean of the teachers' college of Columbia University, New York; Albert S. Cooke, professor of English; Yale; James W. Bright, professor of English physiologist; Johns Hopkins; H. Morse Stephens, professor of modern history; Cornell, and Liberty Hyde Bailey, professor of horticulture; Cornell.

There is a great land boom in Texas. A. B. Coldwell, the founder of Fort Worth, is dead.

Cadet MacArthur says his hazing at West Point was cruel.

Ex-Governor Mount of Indiana died suddenly on January 17th.

A furious wind storm has been raging about the Great Lakes.

E. A. Stillwell of El Paso has a rail-road franchise to cross Sonora.

Miss Claire Kelly was chosen queen of the El Paso winter carnival.

The Philippine Commission is at work upon a municipal bill for Manila.

The President is well enough to drive out, and will soon receive visitors.

Recent cablegrams state that the trade outlook in Germany is gloomy.

Fred Dubois, Senator-elect from Idaho, announces himself as a Democrat.

Articles of agreement will be signed for a fight, between McCoy and Sharkey.

The United States torpedo boat Bailey made thirty knots on her trial run.

It is reported that the Southern Pacific will lay a second track to San Jose.

Mrs. Maria T. Benigan, a millionaire philanthropist of Providence, R. I., is dead.

An English correspondent says Conqueror was inclined to leniency.

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Paul Jules Barbier, French dramatic author, librettist, of Faust, died recently in Paris.

C. E. Mills, an English racing accountant, is in New York to buy race matrons.

A New York announcement of January 8th states that sugar prices have again advanced.

The defendants in the case of the Peterson mill girl murder have pleaded not guilty.

A million-gallon reservoir is to be erected on the hills back of Stanford University.

Steel manufacturers, meeting in New York, have decided not to advance prices.

The President has signed the bill making a new apportionment of Representatives.

Walden, ex-convict accountant of San Quentin prison, stole \$2,750 worth of grain bags.

Charles A. Moore has been re-elected president of the American Protective Tariff League.

Senator Morgan will propose a ship subsidy bill amendment providing for an income tax.

General Leonard F. Ross, who served with distinction in the Mexican and civil wars, is dead.

There is a scarcity of fruit cars in Southern California, causing much anxiety to the growers.

A strike in the Nixon shipyards at Elizabeth, New Jersey, may delay naval and private contracts.

It is stated that prosecutions may follow the failure of the London and Globe Finance Corporation.

The French Council of State has rejected Count Esterhazy's appeal against the decree of cashierment.

Miss Alta Rockefeller was married to E. Prentiss Parmalee, a Chicago lawyer.

The wedding was a quiet one.

On January 18, the American Sugar Refining Company reduced all grades of refined sugar ten points.

The propeller City of Louisville burned to the water's edge at Beaton, Mich. A watchman was incinerated.

It is rumored that Aguilardo visited his mother in Cavite province, and narrowly escaped capture in a round-up.

The Republican Senators have decided not to set a day at present for the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill.

An eclipse expedition is to be sent out by the University of California to Sumatra to complete solar observations.

It is reported that Earl Cadogan may resign as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to accept Governorship General of India.

A Stanford junior who too strongly condemned the University management was thrown into a pond by his fellow-students.

Dr. Branner of Stanford University defends the recent dismissals, and says insubordination in the faculty must be suppressed.

Tom L. Johnson, the American capitalist, has bought an English underground railroad.

The editor of the Stanford comic paper Chapparal, is in danger of expulsion for an outspoken reply to a professor's criticism.

Granite cutters and tool sharpeners demand back pay for work done on an eight-hour law.

Yale graduates propose that the bones of Elihu Yale, which are interred at Mexton, Wales, be removed to the Yale campus.

Two Boston girls who were infatuated with each other, when parted, met with sad fates. One killed herself, and the other went insane.

The engineer and fireman on a New York engine recently had a struggle for life with a madman who had climbed into the cab at a station.

A resolution memorializing Congress to investigate the charges against Governor Noyes of Alaska was passed by the California Legislature.

The live stock convention in session of Salt Lake City strongly oppose the Grant bill, and characterize it as a species of class legislation.

Admiral Casey has started west to meet Admiral Kautz, and will assume command of the Pacific Station with the battleship Iowa as flagship.

Major Walker and the crew of the Revenue cutter Grant, descended on Waldron Island and captured twenty-two contract Japanese. A British sloop in which the laborers were carried was seized.

The Franchise bill was protested against strongly in the California Legislature, and the measure was delayed.

San Francisco may be allowed two Congressmen.

A statement comes from Washington under date of January 15th to the effect that a United States gunboat has been despatched to a Venezuelan port as the intentions of that government are distrustful.

The First Baptist Church of Pasadena, at a meeting held Sunday, December 28th, called Rev Dr C. H. Hobart of Oakland, to the pastorate of that church. The vote was unanimous.

F. H. Sayer, author, writes from the Philippines that the only way to secure peace is to restore lands and property to the people of the islands.

The steamship City of Topeka has been rescued and is undergoing repairs at Douglas City, Alaska. The City of Seattle is delayed in Cardenas Bay by an accident to her machinery.

Special rates have been made by the Western railroads for the inaugural ceremony on March 4th at Washington. Round trip tickets will be furnished at the rate of one fare plus 10%.

Evangeline Yale Davy, of Boston, better known as "Professor" Yale, has been arrested on charge of sending an indecent circular through the mails. She is the wife of an astrologer, and helps him make "horoscopes."

Spanish warships will watch the coast for Carlists.

Thomas M. Patterson was elected senator from Colorado.

A hurricane swept over the Island of Mauritius on January 12th.

Four hundred Japanese fishermen may have perished in the recent storm.

Paymaster C. P. Thompson, U. S. N. died in Washington on January 5th.

A coal famine is reported from Los Angeles among the railroad stations.

It is rumored that the Franco-Russian alliance has been severed.

Ban Domingo's Minister of Foreign Affairs will visit Washington.

The personal property of the late Ogden Gooley is worth \$7,000,000.

COUNT von Waldersee will return to Europe from China in March.

The German steamer Friaul is reported disabled off the Irish coast.

A Colorado miner fell 800 feet into a snow bank and was rescued unharmed.

Mrs. Howard Gould will appear in court to defend the suit of her dressmakers.

The customs revenue at Shanghai for 1900 was \$4,000,000 less than that for 1900.

President McKinley is convalescent and will resume attendance at Cabinet meetings.

It is announced that a reinforcement of Canadian troops will be sent to South Africa.

A false alarm of fire at Chicago caused the death of seven in a Chicago public hall.

The last place occupied by the revolutionists, Carpano, surrendered on January 9th.

An explosion in a Mexican coal mine on January 8th resulted in the death of four men.

The Philippine Commission gives the Jolo archipelago free trade with all the Philippine ports.

It is said that Li Hung Chang is recovering and has visited the German Legation at Peking.

England may compromise the French shore trouble by giving France a free hand in Morocco.

The Nicaraguan canal question has stimulated the British manufacturing and shipping industry.

Secretary Long has recommended that a Naval station be established at Charleston, South Carolina.

It is said that a troop of Venezuelans have invaded Colombia and Government troubles are expected.

McBride, the incumbent, and H. W. Corbett, are making a warm fight for the Oregon Senatorship.

Winfield Scott of San Francisco has succeeded H. G. James as city editor on

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY JANUARY 29, 1901

FEDERATED AUSTRALIA.

Federal methods in Australia will proceed on American lines in the choice of a capital city, the imposition of a tariff, the support of the commonwealth by indirect taxation and in the building of a transcontinental railroad. To avoid rivalries and local political pressure, a place like the District of Columbia will be set apart for the building of an antipodal Washington. The tariff will be levied for purposes of revenue and to conserve existing industries direct taxation "except under very great pressure" will be left to the separate states and the railway will be built primarily for defense.

Australia would not be Australia, however, if it did not strike bold into speculative fields of politics. According to Premier Barton, State control of railways, Federal suffrage for women and the exclusion from Australia of the Asiatic races are in prospect. All these experiments will be watched in the United States with keen and practical interest. This country fears the result of Government ownership of railroads, seeing how badly managed are some of the other great enterprises which are carried on by politicians, but if the plan succeeds in federated Australia that fact must be instrumental in getting new adherents for it in America. We have done something in a few States towards the political enfranchisement of women and opinions differ about its wisdom to a degree which makes the object lesson which Australia may present deeply and vitally interesting to our people. If these experiments succeed Australia may give the United States something politically valuable in exchange for its borrowings from our Constitution and laws.

Probably the gravest project in the Australian catalogue is the exclusion of the Asiatic races, which means among others the Japanese whose Government now enjoys a "most favored nation" treaty with Great Britain. Modern Japan is not a power to take the exclusion of her subjects lightly, nor is Great Britain, in view of her need of an ally in the East, sure to approve any measure that might offend the ally she needs. Should Australia insist on exclusion, a crisis would surely ensue which might have far-reaching consequences.

PLAGUE EXPENSES.

It is absurd to say that the Board of Health could have paid for its campaign against the bubonic plague with anything like the money that sufficed for meeting the epidemic of cholera. The cholera fight simply called for cleaning up the town, giving it a daily inspection, caring for the sick, burying the dead and burning a few houses. When the bubonic plague got underway, the Board of Health was charged with the feeding and care of two-thirds of the Oriental population for over three months; about thirty acres of buildings were burned; a small army of guards had to be used to keep the Orientals in camp; a crematory was carried on, the excavator service was augmented, costly autopsies were performed and doctors were employed to follow up chains of infection to the first link; remedies for plague were imported from France, a rat bounty was paid and the men engaged on regular duty by the Board of Health were properly compensated. Had it not been for these ample and thorough precautions, all ports would have quarantined against Hawaii and our enormous export trade would have collapsed. On that account the people of Honolulu did not object to a generous expenditure and they do not join Humphreys and other sensationalists in trying to reopen the matter now and make a scandal of it. Having read the plague bills as published in the Advertiser and audited by men like J. B. Atherton and George Carter and having seen the kind of a fight the Plague Board made the taxpayers know that little money was wasted. Very few men came out of the four months' battle under suspicion and those that did have since figured in the Humphreys crusade against the local government. In fact Humphreys got two of them to aid him in his costly attempt to foist a daily paper on the public as his organ of personal spite.

The German Emperor's birthday will hardly pass without drawing out another speech of half concealed defiance to the world at large. The Kaiser is strong in oratory and entertains a fixed doubt of any Scriptural inspiration in the text that "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." It is well enough for a ruler to have self confidence but Napoleon with all his triumphs never held his head and pitched his eyes quite so high as does this sovereign who, at an age when Napoleon had mounted to his full stature of power and glory, has as his warlike honors yet to win.

The Hilo Herald upbraids the people of its town because of their indifference regarding plans of county government. It does seem strange that the owners of Hilo should not be more enthusiastic for a scheme that would double their taxes without giving them better official service. The whole thing is inexplicable. Usually when a tax raising committee is abroad the property owners keep open house for it and feel offended when it does not call and view the property it wants to mortgage. But Hilo contraries as ever holds aloof and sulks.

It is said that the Independents have agreed among themselves to make Robert Parker High Sheriff in place of Arthur Brown. This is an interesting rumor but it lacks at least one corroborative detail, namely a section of the Organic Act which gives the Legislature the power to make a new appointment.

STANFORD'S BANE.

Stanford University is weak in that it is "run" by a woman who shares and spreads the prejudices of a class. What it lacks and needs is control by a board of trustees which will hire the best procurable teachers in every sphere of learning and give them freedom of speech and conscience. In no safer way can any young college be built up nor old one maintained. Broad students will not seek a college which is ruled by one person or one idea and they are learning to avoid that which is ruled by one sect. Long ago Harvard had a Latin motto meaning "For Christ and His Church." Its trustees saw fit to change this declaration to that embraced in the one word "Truth" and that college has done a wider and nobler work since and grown to be a University. The old motto was fitted for a pulpit, the new one for an institution of secular learning. As for Stanford its real motto is "What Mrs. Stanford Wants Is Right," and while this would answer very well for a sewing society under her patronage it means the death of the University which bears her son's name. Better a sect, better even a political party to serve, than the caprice of a woman or a man who thinks it is the duty of a University to teach merely what she or he has learned to believe while in the pursuit of wealth or in the enjoyment of society.

Stanford is materially fitted to do a vast work on the Pacific Coast. In equipment it is the only University west of the Rocky Mountains, perhaps the only one west of the Mississippi. All that money can do is being done to make it a great center of intellectual achievement. Yet in the midst of it stands an old woman, captious, irritable, prejudiced and headstrong who insists that the University shall not teach what she does not believe to be true. It is a spectacle which reminds one of the rancorous Inquisitor standing in the halls of medieval learning at Salamanca and excommunicating all who dared to think the thoughts of Galileo. Mrs. Stanford cannot consign her victims to the dungeon or the rack but she sends them quickly enough out of her college, whose only offense is an honest and very capable difference of opinion with her as to the meaning of causes and events. "I will not worship St. Market Street or St. Standard Oil" declares a great teacher. "Go, then," says Mrs. Stanford with the unctuous approval of her man-at-the-door, "go, then, and learn not to blaspheme the anointed of the Lord."

How long can a University last which intercepts the white light of truth with glass of a color chosen that it may not hurt its owners eyesight? How long will honest students drink at a Pierian spring the waters of which have been mixed with sour prejudices? How long will scholarly investigators let themselves be led by the nose from folly to folly or in any direction whatever by a person whose only relation to learning is that she pays some of its expenses?

KAHUNAISM.

Since the coming of Papa Ita there has been a revival of Kahunaism in these Islands which has led some of the clergy in direct spiritual contact with the natives to take various measures of resistance. No belief is harder to get out of the native mind than that in the power and presence of witchcraft. Some of the strongest and most cultivated Hawaiians turn to the Kahuna in time of weakness or distress and all the laws that have been passed against these devil-doctors and all the knowledge imparted to their dupes does not suffice to stop the spread of their sorcery or limit the respect paid to its pretensions. People are still being prayed to death as they were in the days when a Kahuna tried the experiment upon the famous John Young only to die himself in abject terror when Young set up an altar and began industriously praying for the death of the Kahuna. Elsewhere in these columns we show how a young wife was made ill by Kahunaism and not long ago a reputable evening paper attributed the death of David Naone to the same cause. Indeed such instances might be multiplied by scores without going back on the calendar very far.

Papa Ita has brought the superstition to a much whiter heat than are the lava stones upon which he walks. In the Hawaiian belief he has more than apostolic power to "bind or loose." It was only necessary to hear the cries of native rage when a "haole" tried to follow in Papa Ita's footsteps on the heated rock and to see the Hawaiians flock about the old man after his performance to touch the hem of his garment to realize the height and depth of the heathen influence he is founding. We should have no cause for astonishment if Papa Ita's tour ends in a month with the work of laborious years in leading the native up from superstition to enlightenment.

Apropos of the trouble at Stanford President S. Hurman of Cornell spoke as follows at a University banquet in New York:

Ours is the most free-thinking age the world has ever witnessed. There has long been in process a conflict between free thought and traditional authority and the twentieth century opens with the victory of free thought. The university is the congenial home of free inquiry. And I think we may rejoice not only that at Cornell University, but at most if not all large universities of the land this principle is sacredly cherished and zealously carried into practice. The very outcry which is occasional act of intolerance whether by A. A. or Pacific Co. raises throughout the entire country shows that the intellectual pulse of the nation is sound and healthy. So may it always be. The right of free speech and free thought is a fundamental principle of the Republic and the decline of the principle of free and unfettered inquiry at our universities would speedily render the moral and political life of the nation.

In the universities here a greater task still is to solve Free thought has hitherto been almost entirely destructive. The next generations must use free thought to organize a coherent system of belief in all ultimate human knowledge and in particular one harmonious whole.

The same role is being sounded by other great colleagues at it will serve mightily to check the impulse of narrow-minded people to rule their support of higher education conditional upon slavery to their ideas. It may be borne upon them after this that such a policy will kill the institution that endow-

HILL REDIVIVUS.

The invitation given David B. Hill by the Democrats of Texas to come to that State and speak on current and future politics means more than a personal compliment, or the satisfaction of public curiosity. Texas is, or has been, the stronghold of Bryan and the twice-defeated Nebraska still counts his friends there in multitudes. But Texas Democrats, like those elsewhere indulge no illusions about a leader who has twice carried them into Waterloo. They will not follow him again and they are looking for some one of equal or greater capability who stands a chance to win and restore the Democracy to a power which it has held for but eight years out of forty. There is no use in turning again to Cleveland and risking the issue of a third term; and of the possible leaders that remain, David B. Hill is the most able and distinguished; Mr. Gorman not excepted.

Twenty years ago Mr. Hill was a lawyer of Southern New York, who had won some local prestige at the bar, but had enjoyed no political experience outside the boundaries of his State, and but little within them. He was a cold, calculating man who never drank or smoked or cultivated a knowledge of society. One would not have thought of him as a party favorite, but when Cleveland came to the front for Governor of New York in 1882, Mr. Hill was picked out for second place on the ticket because of his geographical location. That was the year of the Democratic tidal wave which Cleveland got 192,000 majority. To the surprise of his party Hill got 197,000 majority and by grace of that success he began to figure as a rival of Cleveland for Democratic State and National leadership.

His growth in the sphere of affairs was rapid. On Cleveland's election as President Hill filed his unexpired term as Governor. In 1885 he was nominated for the full term and elected by a great vote. Three years later his re-election followed, and at the close of his term he became United States Senator.

Mr. Hill had been called a "peanut politician," and the phrase stuck. But in point of fact he was no more of a peanut politician than was Martin Van Buren or Henry Clay, or Samuel J. Tilden. It did not take him long when in the Senate to dispute Gorman's primacy, and before his term had half ended the Senate regarded him as one of its three or four ablest men. He was adroit in debate quick in strategy, practical in statesmanship. The Cleveland influence was against him, however, and he could not hope to get a Presidential nomination from his party while Cleveland was available for a second term. So to keep his hand in he ran for Governor again, but he chose a Republican tidal wave year for the experiment, and was easily engulfed. Since then he has emerged but once from retirement, and that was to go as a delegate to the Kansas City convention. The enthusiasts which greeted his appearance on the platform was intense, and David B. Hill left the great hall with his ambitions all revived. When Bryan scored a second defeat Hill's prospects cleared. Thenceforth the contest for party leadership was free for all, and who could do better in such a race than the man who had behind him so full a record of Democratic service, and had run so many great political heats with triumph at the end?

Shall it be Hill in 1904? If he lives and makes no mistakes his bid for the Democratic nomination may easily be the strongest. He is today the leading probability his chances are vastly better than Bryan's or Gorman's or Tillman's while Cleveland has no chance at all. Hill stands between the ultra conservatism of Cleveland, and the socialist radicalism of Bryan. He is a Democrat of strong convictions, and of the old Van Buren and Jacksonian school. He could rally his party and lead it with spirit and dash. So why not Hill? Where is a more available man?

Francis Murphy ought to do a great work in New Zealand and Australia where a protege of his (Richard Booth) brought on a great revival of interest in the temperance cause about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Murphy has the same facility in reaching the hearts and consciences of Englishmen despite their reserved qualities that he has in reaching those of the more impressionable Americans. While in Great Britain Mr. Murphy induced so many people to sign the pledge that the Government revenues from liquor fell off tens of thousands of pounds sterling and the deposits in the postal savings banks increased proportionately. So much good was done that the Queen recognized it in a speech from the throne and Mr. Gladstone said the Murphy movement was the only temperance crusade that he had ever been able to support with both his heart and his head. With such a record behind him Francis Murphy will be sure of a welcome in any English colony especially in the Australian Federation where since the return of Mr. Booth to America the need of Gospel temperance agitation has not developed a man great enough to meet it.

COURT NOTES

S. K. Ka, attorney for the estate of Kan Yee (k) a minor has filed a motion in the Circuit Court to fix the attorney's fee in the matter of the application for appointment of a new guardian.

B. F. Dillingham plaintiff in the action against the Wahiaia Sugar Co., Ltd. bill for specific performance has filed a motion asking the court to set a date for the hearing and determination of said cause. The motion will be presented to the Judge today at 10 a.m.

Mahoaona plaintiff in the action against Tai Bur et al, has filed a motion in which he states that See Chin, a defendant in this case and duly served, who has appeared by pro bono publico, and for whom an answer has been filed by R. J. Creighton, appearing as his attorney has since the filing of said answer, become of age, and plaintiff moves that an order be made that said defendant within ten days either rally said answer and adopt it as his own, or file a new answer of his own.

THE QUEEN LOSES SUIT

Wong Kwai Wins in Circuit Court.

BISHOP ESTATE REPORT

Ejectment Suit Against Hamakua Mill Company—News of the Courts.

WONG KWAI won his case against Liliuokalani in the Circuit Court yesterday. The agreement entered into between Wong Kwai and Joseph Heleluhe, the agent of the Queen, is declared by the First Circuit Judge to be valid and in full force and the defendant is required to make the deed. An appeal was noted, but a decree will be signed upon presentation. The Queen was not in court to hear the verdict, which was brief and delivered orally.

The action was brought in 1898. Wong Kwai complained that Liliuokalani, by her duly authorized agent, Joseph Heleluhe, by a memorandum of agreement in writing, dated on October 15, 1898, by him, agreed to lease to Wong Kwai a certain piece of parcel of land, being the abutment of Lumahai, on the Island of Kauai, of the then Republic of Hawaii, for an annual rental of \$2,500, payable semi-annually in advance for a term of ten years, beginning with January 1, 1900. On October 17th the plaintiff met Liliuokalani's agent, and accepted and ratified the agreement signed by Heleluhe, and prepared a lease of the land embodying the terms and conditions incidental to leases. Wong Kwai made tender of \$1,500 rent for the first six months for said lease, but the defendant refused to accept the proffered rent or execute the lease, and threatened to lease the abutment to someone else.

Wong Kwai has been for many years the tenant of the land at Lumahai under Liliuokalani and her predecessors and cultivated a large portion of the same as a rice plantation. L. A. Thurston first appeared as the attorney for the plaintiff, but the case was recently conducted by Hatch and Silliman and Celia Brown. Liliuokalani was enjoined during the course of the trial from leasing the land to any one else.

ADDITIONAL MASTER'S REPORT

The following additional report on the trustee's detailed and itemized accounts of receipts for the six months ending June 30, 1900, filed January 16, 1901, in accordance with the order of the court, of which the following is a summary, was filed yesterday by P. Dawson Kellett, Jr., master.

Rents, \$51,640.65, taken reimbursed, \$5,725.15; pasture, \$240, permissions to assign lease (expense), \$55, firewood, \$300, sales of land, \$4,880, surveying costs returned, \$1,123.88, coral and stone, \$509.70, interest on notes, etc., \$7,483.67, bills receivable (investment), \$6,625, taro lands rents, Keel, Kona, Hawaii, \$2,500, law-costs of court returned, \$49.50, balance on hand June 30, 1899, \$4,664.65, total receipts, six months ending December 31, 1899, \$51,220.15, grand total, \$191,804.11.

The master has verified the statement of accounts filed on August 6, 1900, and reports the same correct. The notes of James I. Dowsett for \$50,000 have been paid in full, together with the interest due thereon. He finds there is yet due \$83, which the trustees should be charged with. The trustees also report the note of Gear & Lansing for \$25,000 has been paid in full, together with interest due thereon, but the accounts only show that \$22,300 have been paid on account of said note, leaving balance due thereon of \$2,700. This amount is accounted for by the trustees as follows. The note was transferred by Gear & Lansing to G. Schumann on March 16, 1899, which the trustees accepted, but failed to credit to Gear & Lansing.

Holmes and Stanley, attorneys for the trustees of the Estate of Bernice P. Bishop, have filed exceptions to the following findings of the master accounts ending June 30, 1900. That the trustees disallowed the sum of \$76.65 being commissions at the rate of 2½ per cent on \$28,665, and except to the finding that trustees should be disallowed the sum of \$388.25, being commissions at the rate of 2½ per cent on the sum of \$25,530.77.

DENIES ANCESTORS HAD POSSESSION

In the ejectment suit of Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co. the defendant by his attorneys, Cecil Brown and Frederick W. Hawley, denies all and singular the allegations in the plaintiff's complaint. The defendant further states that neither plaintiff nor his grantors or their ancestors had possession or occupation of the land described in plaintiff's complaint, nor any portion thereof, for the twenty years preceding the filing of said complaint nor for any part of said term. The Circuit Judge yesterday allowed the defendant ten days in which to file its answer.

COURT NOTES

S. K. Ka, attorney for the estate of Kan Yee (k) a minor has filed a motion in the Circuit Court to fix the attorney's fee in the matter of the application for appointment of a new guardian.

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Wong But Man plaintiff, has filed a motion to have the demurrer of Chock stricken from the file on the ground that it does not set forth and point out in what particular the first cause of action is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncertain. The motion will be heard this forenoon. The motion of John Pierce for admission and license to prac-

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power.

A wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks—"I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

tic law, has been set for hearing on Friday morning next.

The case of Allen & Robinson, Ltd., vs. Koolau Kalanikahao (w), appealed by the defendant from the Second District Court of Honolulu, was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The plaintiff claims the defendant is indebted to the former in the sum of \$100 upon a promissory note dated February 16, 1898, where by she promised to pay Chong Fat and Allen & Robinson. No part of the note has been paid. Judgment was given in the lower court for \$122.50.

Wm. M. Mahaka, plaintiff in the action against Antoine Rosa, has acknowledged the receipt of \$2,000 from Jno. F. Colburn, executor of the estate of Antoine Rosa, deceased, in full satisfaction of all claims or demands touching any matters arising in the above entitled cause, or other claims of the plaintiff against defendant.

The following cases are set for this morning: Keualos et al vs. Namokono Ewalike, guardianship, Kealaokalan, a minor, master's report, C. K. C. Cooke vs. Mary M. Seabury, motion; C. K. Cooke vs. J. O. Young, motion, Wong Butman vs. Chock Sing, motion.

Judge Koloa yesterday rendered an oral decision in

PAPA M'CANDLESS' ORDEAL



He walks one of his own streets.

SUICIDE VERDICT OF THE JURYMEN

No Additional Testimony Obtained in Kaufmann Case.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the coroner's jury met in Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's office to investigate the death of E. C. Kaufmann, which occurred about 10 o'clock Thursday evening in the music room of the old barracks. But three witnesses were called, their testimony being as follows:

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt was the first witness and he said: "I examined the body of the deceased this morning, and believe that the bullet entered the brain through the mouth. I can not state positively concerning this, as rigor mortis had set in. The ball came out at the top of the head. There was a compound fracture of the skull, and the bones were pressed out. Either concussion of the brain or hemorrhage ensued and caused death."

Attorney General Griggs in his closing argument before the United States Supreme Court held that the taxation laws have not been uniform in all our territory. He insisted that the extension of the internal revenue laws to Porto Rico would be unwise and unprofitable.

of death, caused by a wound in the head, from a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of the said E. C. Kaufmann.

News Notes.

The Printers' Association of California are attempting to abolish the State printing office and have the State work done by contract.

Major Lewis, a well-known character of San Francisco, has been arrested for alleged forgery to a deed for property valued at \$30,000.

The Labor Convention of San Francisco has passed a resolution urging upon the California representatives efforts to exclude all Asiatics.

Captain Todd of the United States Army has recommended that the natives of the Philippines be taught the English language at once.

Jack O'Brien, a miner, was blown to pieces in a Tucson mine by an unexpected blast of giant powder. Others were badly injured.

The editor of a Bakersfield, California, paper is accused of conspiring against the Government to obtain possession of oil lands in Kern county.

Some Seattle battleship contractors have threatened to throw up their contract because a recent Government survey cuts their shop in two.

Attorney General Griggs in his closing argument before the United States Supreme Court held that the taxation laws have not been uniform in all our territory. He insisted that the extension of the internal revenue laws to Porto Rico would be unwise and unprofitable.

LILIUOKALANI THERE.

Papa Ita walked upon hot stones Saturday night in the presence of Queen Liliuokalani, Prince David and several hundred spectators, who cheered the aged Tahitian, picking his way carefully upon the oven. The performance was an artistic success, and those who were disappointed at previous exhibitions by the lack of spectacular features had nothing to complain of.

The stones were glowing when overturned by the native assistants and settled into position. Papa Ita was clad in a skirt of red cloth with yellow figures and a ti-leaf girdle. As he walked around the oven speaking the words of his incantation to Vahine-nui, native singers "sang" the ancient meles, accompanying their weird chants on gourds. Then the Tahitian, picking his way carefully upon stones which were in a firm position, walked straight through the oven. Repeating his performance of calling upon his gods to assist him, he walked back over the stones and resumed his seat. He was loudly applauded. Queen Liliuokalani and Prince David joining in the ovation.

Papa Ita wore a satisfied smile. After a few moments of rest, he trod the lava blocks again, repeating this eight or nine times. During this time the male singers alternated with a Hawaiian quintet in rendering the music and airs of Hawaii.

The performance was free from the disgraceful scenes which attended the one given on Thursday.

Papa Ita leaves for Hilo tomorrow where an exhibition will be given this week.

SCOTS HONOR THE MEMORY OF BURNS

The cannie Scots all met together, w/ tartan ties and bits o' heather. Each did his best to help the clatter, an' passed the nicht w/ songs and blatter.

Hoo's a w/ ye? Geily and brawly an' thenk ye for speerin' in.

Such was the orthodox greeting and the usual response it elicited at Waverley Hall last night, where all the Scots in town and from the outlying districts were gathered together to do honor to the immortal memory of Robert Burns. The hall was filled to capacity limit, and it was by far the biggest and most successful celebration ever held by the Scottish Thistle Club.

A large portrait of the poet decorated

one of the walls and light refreshment of strictly Scotch lineage, all the taes.

A Burns' anniversary whoop-up could never be called complete without such innocent and mirth-provoking prouvenor, but it was a trying position for one of Francis Murphy's converts to be in nonetheless. As a matter of fact, when the proceedings were fairly under way some prude foot started the rumor that the energetic reformer was in the hall with his pledge-book and it took the united efforts of the assembled chieftains to avert a panic.

The program was a good one and was carried out in admirable manner by all concerned. The singing was thoroughly enjoyable and the responses to the toasts commendably brief and tactful.

Attorney General E. P. Dole responded to the toast, "The President of the United States"; W. R. Hoare to "Her Majesty Queen Victoria"; Dr. Sinclair to "The Immortal Memory"; R. Carton to "The Land o' Burns"; W. White to "The Land We Live In"; W. L. Starkey to "The Bar"; G. L. Dall to "Our Past Chiefs"; and J. H. McKenzie to "The Lassies (God bless 'em)".

Where all the numbers were so good, individual notice is unnecessary, but special mention should be made of C. N. Trouty's song, "Scots Wha Hae"; C. H. Harper's recitation, "Kissing Cup Race," and the Hawaiian selections rendered by the trio, Messrs. Thomson, Cooney and Dr. Howard. An imitation of a step dance given on the piano by Mr. Norton was also thoroughly appreciated and rewarded with rounds of applause.

Other gentlemen who ably assisted in the evening's amusement with songs or in other ways were Messrs. N. Kay, D. H. McCrae, J. C. Parker, W. L. Stanley, W. Thomson, J. C. Brown, K. Anderson, Mr. Forrest, Alex. Morrison, J. L. Cockburn, T. Murray, W. Goudie and W. D. Anderson.

"Auld Lang Syne," sung by the audience, w/ a' its trimmings and w/ a' their might, concluded an evening of mirth and music which will live long in the memories of all within a half-mile radius of Waverley Hall.

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BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION.

A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advancement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedies, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has sent me from getting an increase in my pension, or on every renewal a bone of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Remco, Smith & Co., Ltd.



ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH

Man Dying While the "Central" Snored.

THE MURDER OF KUKUMA

Police Handicapped and Robber is Aided by Miserable Telephone Service.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is what you need. It keeps you up when especially pressed with work. It cures dyspepsia, and it builds up exhausted nerve tissue.

Pure, rich blood, a strong digestion, a clear skin, steady and vigorous nerves; these may all be yours if you only use this great blood-purifying and blood-forming medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Smoking is not allowed now on the street cars.

W. G. Walker, manager of Okala plantation, is at the Hawaiian.

It is said that ducks, quail and other game are now abundant at Kaunakakai.

The Zealandia will sail at noon next Thursday, instead of 4 o'clock, as usual.

This week W. W. Diamond Company will have a clearance sale of fancy flower pots.

E. J. Cotton and J. T. McCrossen are booked as passengers on the Sierra for San Francisco.

W. B. Nauili, S. S. Haahao and J. Ahuli, all members of the Legislature, are in Honolulu.

Dr. E. Armitage is here from Maui, on his way to Europe. He will visit his old home in England.

Marshal Ray writes that the last trip of Claudine was an exceedingly rough one. He was a passenger, and is now in Hilo.

Miss Elvira Richardson and Miss Ivy Richardson, her cousin, both of Hilo, are now visiting at Waipahu with their aunt, Mrs. Ahrens.

Mrs. M. B. Owens, of San Francisco, leaves this city today for Hilo, where she will spend a week visiting the many points of interest.

William Peterson, of Stockton, Cal., a musician, arrived last evening on the Zealandia to take a position with Wall Nichols' music department.

Mr. John Boyle, a wealthy resident of San Francisco, and his daughter, Miss Catherine Boyle, will leave today for an extended visit to neighboring Islands.

Miss N. F. Hawley leaves for the Coast on the Zealandia to buy goods for a millinery and ladies' furnishing establishment which she will start upon her return.

Deputy Sheriff Halverson and United States Deputy Marshal Omstead, both of Waimea, Kauai, are recent arrivals in town. They are here on official business.

After the midnight hour, those who are compelled to use the telephone find that the greatest difficulty is met in making their signals heard in the central office. Montgomery finally despaired of communicating over the wires, and saddled a horse on which he galloped at breakneck speed into town. The patrol wagon was sent to the scene and removed him to the hospital.

Upon arrival the doctors were of the opinion that most of the blood in the man's body had left his veins. The gash on his head was stitched up and the hands and arms bandaged. The hole in the right cheek was bandaged and packed, and it was then found that the old man's jaw was broken.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth impaled a jury composed of G. C. Griffiths, W. E. Burnette, A. P. Taylor, Charles Spencer, A. G. Nicholas and Mr. Jeffs, which viewed the body at the hospital.

The jury was adjourned to meet when called by the deputy sheriff, who hopes to find some clue which will result in bringing the assassin to justice. During the last hours of the old man's life the surgeons were compelled to almost stand him on his head in order to keep up the action of the heart, which was well nigh drained of blood. The deceased had been in Honolulu but a short time, and was a reliable employee of Judge Wilcox.

GOOD WORK FOR THE PAST YEAR

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society Has Done Much for the Poor.

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, the work done by this society was shown in the reports submitted by its different officers. Many demands have been made, which have taxed the resources of the society. The members have not been lax in their efforts; they have tried hard to meet the obligations placed upon them, and feel, after a year of arduous duties some good has been accomplished. The work in detail was thus reported:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1900 \$16.75

Cash received from socials 24.00

Donations 9.00

Dues 43.00

Total \$43.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Support of orphans \$50.00

Plague sufferers 50.00

Clothing, provisions and medicines 51.15

Steamer passage to needy people \$0.00

Board and lodging to people in distress 79.50

Emergency and ready assistance 88.00

Total \$398.65

Balance on hand January 1, 1901 \$100.15

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Mrs. Carl du Bois, president; Miss Perry, vice president; Mrs. A. E. Murphy, secretary; Mrs. Grace Carroll, treasurer. The board of directors are the officers-elect.

The dredger which has been working on the Navy slips yesterday moved into slip No 2 preparatory to making the finishing touches there.

HILO SCENE OF MEETING

Evangelical Association
in June.

NEWS OF THE BIG ISLAND

Tribune Wins Suit--Runaway Accident--Federal Court--Notes and Gossip.

Hilo, Hawaii, Jan. 24.—The Hawaiian Evangelical Association which for the past forty-three years has held its annual meeting in Honolulu will depart from the usual custom in June next and meet in Hilo, says the Herald.

Rev. S. L. Desha has been instrumental in bringing about this innovation and the idea has met with so much favor among the church-going people of Hilo that details of entertainment of the visitors are being planned. Following the custom obtaining in Honolulu the lady members of the Hilo churches will hold a tea party in honor of the guests. The meeting will probably last for a week or ten days.

The regular annual meeting of the Island association will be held in Kona in March. Rev. S. L. Desha goes to Honolulu on business tomorrow connected with the church organ, which, for some unknown reason, has not yet arrived in Hilo. When through with his business there he will go to Kona to arrange for the March meeting and will remain until that is over. While in Kona he will also ascertain the number of people on that side of the Island who will probably attend the conference here. Mr. Desha will probably be absent from Hilo one month.

RUNAWAY TEAM.

A team of horses drawing one of the Volcano busses on the Cocoanut Island line ran away last Friday and caused considerable damage to one of the delivery wagons of the Excelsior Soda Works Co. Manager Haley was on the wagon which had halted in front of Andrew's boat landing at Waikae bridge. A surrey containing two ladies, one of whom was Mrs. Philip Rice, was blocked by a dray on the town end of the bridge. A gentleman engaged in conversation with Mr. Haley saw the runaway team coming and called his attention to it. Haley started across the bridge shouting to the ladies to get out of the way. Fortunately the dray moved sufficiently to allow them to pass just as the runaway team reached the bridge. Mr. Haley was less fortunate; the bus collided with his wagon throwing him to the ground. The horses broke loose from the bus when the collision took place and continued running up town.

HILO WANTS MURPHY.

It is understood that a number of residents of Hilo are anxious to have Brother Murphy come up from Honolulu and give temperance lectures. There is no doubt that Hilo needs an infusion of temperance, but the man who administers the dose should not limit himself to liquors; there are other things in Hilo than liquor which will stand temperance. Mr. Murphy is an electric speaker and one who has done much toward bringing men to a proper realization of their duties to their families and in addition to this he has been successful in reducing the number of after-banquet headaches. Should he decide to come to Hilo, Mr. Murphy will find no difficulty in finding some excellent examples of the effect of long cold bottles on mankind.

HILO DOUBTS IT.

If Hilo should happen to have telegraphic communication with Honolulu by the Marconi, or any other system, within the next twelve months the citizens would make note of it and look out for the millennium, which, by the way, is promised for December of this year. If the promised flood takes place at that time the scientists will feel that the book of Revelations is an unauthorized edition. Marconi, should his system prove a success on these Islands, would be entitled to have one of the streets of Mahukona named in his honor.

ATTEMPTED HOLD UP

It is reported by Alfred Medeiros that while he was driving C. R. Collins along the Volcano road late Thursday night a stranger jumped at his horse's head when the hack was near J. S. Canario's residence. The man missed the bridle and shouted as Medeiros whipped the horse. Another man was then seen to step out into the road but the horse was going too fast for the supposed footpad. Medeiros says he saw a revolver in the hands of the first man.

FEDERAL COURT

There will probably not be a session of the United States District Court during the visit of Judge Estee. In the absence of a United States Marshal for this Island arrests cannot be made. All cases must be first taken before United States Commissioner C. S. Smith and up to date he has issued no writs.

WILL RESIDE IN HILO

Captain E. N. Hitchcock has given up his residence in Olaa and will in future reside in Hilo though he will continue as captain of Olaa police. He finds it quite as easy to reach the plantation camps from Hilo as from twenty-three miles and that his time can be well employed in the Sheriff's office when he is in town. Officer Kelley is permanently located at thirteen miles.

TRIBUNE WINS SUIT

The suit brought by H. J. Lyman against the Tribune Publishing Co. for libel and in which he asked \$10,000 damages was tried in the Circuit Court on Friday and Saturday and a verdict for defendant rendered late Saturday night. It is understood that Mr. Ly-

man, through his attorneys, Smith and Parsons, will appeal to the Supreme Court.

INVENTOR OF A CANE CAR.

J. A. Hughes, master car builder of the Oahu Railroad Co., arrived by the Claudine last night and will go to Olaa today. Mr. Hughes is the inventor of a car used on many of the plantations for carrying cane and his visit here is in relation to their introduction on the Olaa plantation.

FOR THE COAST.

The following passengers have engaged passage on the Roderick Dhu for San Francisco: Dr. and Mrs. Couder, C. H. Burke, Miss Burke, A. Chisholm, C. O. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Carter.

HAWAII BRIEFS.

Mrs. S. G. Kinney is still visiting in Honolulu.

Prof. Ziegler has discontinued his dancing class.

Norman Lyman returned from Honolulu last night.

Captain Ben Brown has withdrawn his Olaa property from the market.

E. D. Baldwin has a sample of very fine cane growing on his place at sixteen miles.

Manager Waldron has resumed his duties as manager of the Volcano House.

Andrew Anderson has leased his place at Mountain View and will in future reside in Puna.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinney will reside with Dr. Reid and wife at their Riverside Park residence.

O. A. Steven will soon begin clearing fifty acres of land in Elbernon preparatory to planting cane.

Col. J. H. Fisher, formerly a member of the firm of Bishop & Co., but now engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, is registered at the Hilo Hotel.

Ex-Judge Wilder and wife were passengers by the Claudine. Mrs. Wilder has been in Honolulu since she returned from the Coast more than a month ago.

The Severance building, now the property of A. B. Loebenstein, on Waianae street, has been moved so as to face Pitman street. It is leased to Dr. Stowe.

Manager McStocker has not received any advices regarding the signing of the contract with the Waiakea Mill Co., whereby the latter will grind 2,000 tons of cane for Olaa.

Charles Auld, who was awarded the contract for carrying the mail in Kau, came over on Tuesday to take the oath of allegiance to the United States before Judge Little. He was formerly a British subject.

A six-foot shark was captured off Cocanaut Island Tuesday.

Mrs. John Cargill entertained some friends at cards on Monday night.

An incandescent light has been placed close to the Riverside Park bridge.

John A. Graack, representing R. G. Dun & Co., is in Hilo on business connected with his firm.

There was a dance on the Roderick Dhu on Monday night. Quite a number of town people attended.

A contractor in Hilo says he will undertake to put the Kilaeua Hou at long wharf after the Japanese give up the job.

Dr. Stowe of Hamakua arrived in Hilo yesterday and will begin the practice of medicine. He will make Hilo his permanent residence.

The annual report of W. H. Lambert, superintendent of the Hilo R. R. Co., shows the affairs of that company to be in a very prosperous condition.

A telephone message from Kau received yesterday is to the effect that the Porto Rican laborers on Hutchinson plantation seem satisfied with their condition.

It's the first born and Ed. Hitchcock has grown three inches taller since it happened.

J. R. Wilson and wife will probably get away for the Coast about March 15. They will reside in their new house at Alameda.

Mr. and Mrs. William Downer will spend their honeymoon in Honolulu. On their return they will reside in the cottage in Puueo formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bowman.

Portuguese on Zealandia.

A party of sixty-five Portuguese, says the San Francisco Chronicle of January 18, arrived early yesterday afternoon from Rhode Island and Massachusetts and went direct to the steamer Zealandia, at Pacific street wharf. The Portuguese comprise several families engaged by contract to labor upon the plantations of Hawaii, and are the most intelligent and best appearing of the contract laborers who have thus far passed through here on the way to the Islands. The party is intact, as it left the East, and individual members of it state that all are anxious to reach Hawaii, the inducements held out by the planters being all that could have been expected, and the climate of the Islands being much more congenial than that of the East.

The Portuguese were given accommodations in the steerage department of the Zealandia upon reaching the vessel, and will sail at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Turk Has Returned.

Frank Turk of Lewis & Turk, returned to Honolulu on the Zealandia last night from San Francisco. He came alone and is here on business. Turk is looking prosperous, and was as glad to meet many of his old friends here as they were glad to see him.

Turk may soon return to the Coast to bring down Mrs. Turk and there is a possibility of their making their home in the Paradise of the Pacific. Turk reports his friend Lewis in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

Skipper Enters Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 1.—Another has been added to the extensive list of the Alaska Packers Association ship Enterpe having been sold yesterday at auction for \$240,000.

The sale took place at the Merchants Exchange, the ownership of J. J. Moore & Co. & others.

THAT MEANS RHEUMATISM.

Sore and swollen joints sharp, knotting pains, torturing muscles no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Palm Balm has conquered thousands of times. It will do so after the opportunity is offered.

TRY IT. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd.

MORE LABORERS.

By the steamer Helene, which arrived on the first of the week, 50 negroes and 125 Porto Ricans reached Maui. The 50 East Indies and Hongkong, 529.

LATE NEWS FROM MAUI

Many Strikes Interrupt Plantation Work.

NO SIGN OF SETTLEMENT

Some of the Negroes Imported are not Good Citizens--Other Happenings.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 21.—It is fortunate for Maui that negro labor has been available, for planters who have to depend upon Japanese labor will be obliged to sacrifice their sugar crop, or grant the unreasonable demands of these people.

The Maui News says: "It has been currently rumored for some time past that the Japanese on the Island, led by unscrupulous agitators, were preparing for a general strike, and so it was no surprise, during the early part of the week to learn that the Japs working at Kahului had led off in the strike for more pay and shorter hours. The Japs not only quit work themselves, but by threats and coaxing, they induced some of the Hawaiians to quit work also. One Japanese has been arrested for threatening a Hawaiian who expressed his determination to return to work, and will probably be put where he will not be able to harm the Hawaiian for a while at least. It is claimed that many of the Hawaiians have been so terrified by the threats of the Japanese to kill them that they are really afraid to return to work at Kahului."

"The mill hands at Spreckelsville mill followed suit and went on a strike during the early part of the week. A peculiar fact in connection with these two strikers is the Japanese who work at Kahului and at Spreckelsville are much the best-paid and best-treated Japanese on Maui.

"Fortunately for Mr. Lowrie, a large consignment of negroes and Italians had recently arrived, and he put them to work in the mill with gratifying results. As soon as the Japanese saw that they were about to be superseded in the mill, they were glad to patch up a compromise and go back to work.

"The negroes and Italians were then sent from the Spreckelsville mill to the Kahului wharf to work, and the result is that a large number of Japanese are out of a job, and it is more than likely that they will remain so. As soon as the foolish terror of the Hawaiians is removed, they will doubtless return to work on the wharf. The negroes who have come to the Spreckelsville plantation are farm hands from near Montgomery, Alabama, and giving very good satisfaction. Another large shipment is now on the way from Alabama, and the day of Japanese domination is gone forever.

"The small shipment of negroes from Tennessee to the Waialuku plantation is not as a class so desirable as the Alabamians. Some of them are all right, but a number of them are crap-shooting city dandies who never ought to have been brought here. Some of them caught the infection this week and went on a strike, but to their surprise they have discovered that no other plantation will give them work, and as the walking from here to Tennessee is bad at present, they are at a loss to know what to do. Wiser counsels will probably prevail with them soon, and some of them may turn out all right.

"It would prove economical in the end to ship some of them back to Tennessee by the first sailing vessel, as they will never be worth anything to themselves or anyone else on the Islands."

"During the early part of the week the Japanese at Kilaeua plantation began to strike in small numbers at a time, probably as a test. Mr. Pogue had sized up the situation about right, so as soon as a strike is called to his attention, the strikers are bundled out of their cabins and off the plantation, bag and baggage, instanter.

"The Italians who have recently arrived are the best class of labor on the Island, and inducements will probably be held out to increase their number.

"The Porto Ricans who have so far arrived on Maui is that it would not be wise to encourage their immigration to the Islands in considerable numbers."

NEWS' EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The News comments editorially on the labor question as follows:

"The strikes by the Japanese on Maui this week demonstrate more forcibly than any argument could that it is absolutely necessary to entirely supplant Japanese labor on the sugar plantations. The Japanese at the Spreckelsville mill and at Kahului were the best-paid Japs on the Island, and yet, influenced by a few unscrupulous leaders, they quit work at a time when they foolishly imagined that the planters are at their mercy."

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

On Monday, January 21, the longshoremen in the employ of the Kahului Railroad Company struck for higher wages and shorter hours, and have not since re-entered work. There are about 150 of them made up of 100 Japanese and 50 Hawaiians.

They have been in the habit of beginning labor at 6 o'clock a.m. and receiving either \$1 or \$1.50 per day, the lesser sum for handling ordinary cargoes, and the greater sum for unloading coal.

Saturday afternoon, January 19th, they informed the superintendent that they would not resume work on Monday morning unless their wages were raised to \$2 per day, and the hours of labor were shortened by beginning work at 7 o'clock a.m. instead of 6 o'clock, as heretofore.

Their demand being refused, all the employees struck excepting the lunas, and up to the present time there seems to be no prospect of any compromise or settlement of the difficulty.

NEGROES STOP WORK.

On January 22d twenty negroes in the employ of the Waialuku Sugar Company stopped work and are in an angry mood. One of their stories, which is current but not touched for, is that on the pay day, last Tuesday, they were informed that their wages were to be reduced to 50 cents per day, or about \$17 a month, instead of the \$27 per month which they maintained was the agreement.

They are now scattered all over Waialuku district, working here and there. They say that as soon as they can earn enough money, they will go to San Francisco to stop and more of their race from coming to Hawaii.

THE CLAUDINE.

On the first of the week, 50 negroes and 125 Porto Ricans reached Maui. The 50 East Indies and Hongkong, 529.

MORE LABORERS.

By the steamer Helene, which arrived on the first of the week, 50 negroes and 125 Porto Ricans reached Maui. The 50 East Indies and Hongkong, 529.

Hawaiian Coffe Second.

In the coffee report sent out from San Francisco January 8 the following statistics are given, with Hawaii holding second place. Arrivals since the 1st ultimo. From Nicaragua, 120 packages. Salvador 419. Guatemala, 5,632. Mexico, 431. Sandwich Islands, 1,586. East Indies and Hongkong, 529.

TRIUMPH WINS SUIT

Captain E. N. Hitchcock has given up his residence in Olaa and will in future reside in Hilo though he will continue as captain of Olaa police. He finds it quite as easy to reach the plantation camps from Hilo as from twenty-three miles and that his time can be well employed in the Sheriff's office when he is in town. Officer Kelley is permanently located at thirteen miles.

TRIUMPH WINS SUIT

The suit brought by H. J. Lyman against the Tribune Publishing Co. for libel and in which he asked \$10,000 damages was tried in the Circuit Court on Friday and Saturday and a verdict for defendant rendered late Saturday night. It is understood that Mr. Ly-

black people were assigned to Spreckelsville, and are said to be of a better race than the Waialuku negroes. The 125 Porto Ricans were divided up among three plantations, Kula, Hamakapoko and Spreckelsville.

FIRST WIRELESS MESSAGE.

At noon Saturday, January 19th,

GOSSIP AMONG THE LONDONERS

American Rapid Transit Investments—South Africa and Nicaragua Canal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The details of the purchase of the Baker Street and Waterloo railway by syndicate of Chicago and Cleveland capitalists headed by ex-Congressman Johnson are drawn mainly from outsiders who refused to buy the projected line and are not trustworthy. The property has evidently been hawked about, and the transactions are not closed. The passage of a second metropolitan transit scheme under the control of American capitalists is regarded with indifference by investors here. The transit problem is so complex and the cost of construction of the various deep level enterprises is so heavy that the assistance of American engineers and capitalists is welcomed. While the metropolitan and district railways have been driven by competition to substitute electric traction for steam, it is not yet certain that the operation of electric railways at deep levels is profitable or that radical changes in the system of hauling trains may not be requisite. The traction system, both the Central London and Waterloo and City, may be considered tentative, since the strain upon rolling stock and permanent way is excessive, and the expense of repairs from wear and tear unusually heavy. English investors are not yet convinced that electric railways are good paying properties and are willing to have American capitalists take as large a share of the risks as they like.

Although English public opinion is steadily veering toward the view taken in America on the Nicaragua canal question, there is no getting away from the fact that Senator Morgan's proposals are not relished in this country. The Post admits the value of the inter-oceanic canal for the commerce of the United States and thinks that the matter might have been arranged long ago, as foreign countries would readily concede to America a predominant voice in the settlement of the question. This paper, however, which caters especially for the aristocratic classes, finds fault with the American system of dealing with international questions.

Recruiting for the Yeomanry required for service in South Africa has started off officially and five thousand men will be easily obtained at five shillings per diem for any period. This force of good riders and marksmen is precisely what is needed for the fox hunting now going on in the Dutch territories, but complaint is made by military men that a call for volunteers ought to have been made a long time ago and it would have been at least two months before the Yeomanry is recruited, properly horsed and ready to embark for the Cape. Foresight has not been a characteristic trait of the present government in ordering the details of the campaign. Military critics cannot understand why the 20,000 seasoned troops now in India have not been ordered to South Africa to take the places of worn-out and exhausted battalions. An exchange of this kind could be easily effected and would not be expensive. The air is full of criticism that the elections were ordered in good time.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

A special Cabinet council has been called for Friday of this week to consider the disastrous condition of affairs in the South African war and also to discuss the Nicaragua canal matter. Mr. Choate has notified Washington that he expects a decision and speculation is rife as to what will occur. It is almost the unanimous opinion that Great Britain is bound to give way to the American demands, but not without some diplomatic dodging in order to conceal a too apparent surrender. No formal announcement is expected immediately. Cabinet councils are held in great secrecy and none but ministers are present. All are sworn to secrecy.

Ambassador Choate is working with the secret. Even Henry White, first Secretary of the embassy, is excluded from the ambassador's confidence in the smallest details.

Lansdowne is reported to be willing to approve the amendments and sign the treaty. Objections, if any, will come from Chamberlain. Ex-Senator Edmunds' article caused deep interest in official circles. The New York correspondents of London papers are endeavoring to cultivate a belief that the Senate's action was mere jingo trash, unindorsed by any leading statesman of a majority of the people. Edmunds has upset that fallacy. In fact the patronizing air assumed by England toward the United States in the days of the Spanish war is rapidly changing front. Rosebery's recent speech sounding a warning that the United States is absorbing British trade has cast a chill over commercial circles.

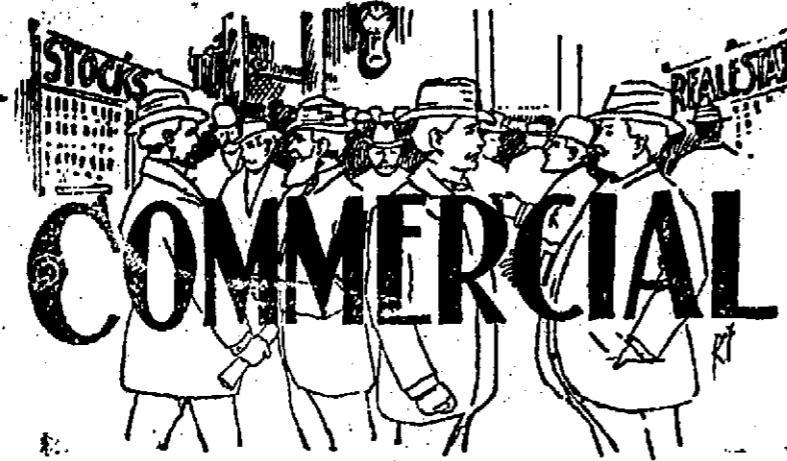
MANY CHANGES MADE.

Lt. Col. French Expected to Visit This City in April.

During this week there have been some very extensive changes made among the big men of the Salvation Army in the United States, affecting nearly all the big divisions, including the Pacific Coast division, of which the Islands form a part.

Lieut. Col. William Evans, whose visit to the Islands a couple of years ago will doubtless be remembered by many, is transferred to Boston and placed in charge of the New England province. The new commander of the Pacific Coast province will be Lieut. Col. French, late of Chicago, where he commanded the Northwestern province. The new commander is a most efficient officer, with great organizing and executive ability. His stay in Chicago has been marked with all-around advance and great things are expected of him by the Army people on the Coast. Major Wood has been given to understand that a visit may be expected from him in April, and without doubt the Honolulu corps will extend to him a hearty welcome.

To show the extensive nature of the changes it is only necessary to quote a few. Colonel Bowton of New York goes to Chicago, Brigadier Gifford from Philadelphia to New York, Lieut. Col. Cosens to Atlanta, and General Hurlburt, general passenger agent of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, has resigned to accept the position of general manager for Morris & Whittemore, bankers.



COMMERCIAL

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair; for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafing, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for nervous weakness, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other formula of domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP, at ONE PRICE, the ever skin and complexion soap, the next toilet and next baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Malady

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly relieve irritation and soothe the skin, and CUTICURA REVOLVET, to cool and cleanse the blood. Also Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa: Depot: London Inn, Cape Town.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds \$2,976,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD. AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particular apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agta.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 101,680,000.

Total reichsmarks 107,680,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. of HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000.

Total reichsmarks 41,000,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke.

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LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of BOSTON.

Atua Life Insurance Company of HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to stop the hives. Price 10c. Each box, and all sizes. Established 1870. A special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDEAN BREWER.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at

AUCTION

when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR

\$10 Wheels!

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

G. H. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. HUBER, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDEAN BREWER.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, January 25.

HE ANSWERS
THE BISHOPAnglican Churchman on
the Live Question.

RIGHTS OF THE PRELATE

Is Hawaii an Independent See or
Merely an Ordinary
Diocese?

Editor Advertiser. The Diocesan Magazine for this month contains an able defense of the position taken by the Bishop of Honolulu on the question of the transfer of this Diocese to the American Church. It is not, however, altogether impregnable.

The Bishop bases his argument chiefly on ecclesiastical principle, primitive usage and precedent.

He seeks to show that a See once founded by the Catholic Church, may not be permitted to become extinct, and that its Bishop may not be removed or disturbed in the exercise of his episcopal jurisdiction therein, and that therefore, in the absorption of this mission by the American Church, it is obligatory on that church not only to perpetuate the See but to preserve its integrity.

While, no doubt, it is true that it has not been the practice of the Catholic Church to dissolve Sees, nor yet to remove or disturb the Bishop in such Sees, yet no evidence can be brought to bear in support of the argument that a See may not be dissolved, if it should be considered necessary by the church, nor yet that a Bishop is so irreversibly fixed to his See that its integrity must be preserved for the Bishop's benefit.

It would be no argument to say that a See may not be dissolved, because it has not been the practice of the Catholic Church to dissolve Sees. It would be a suicidal policy on the part of any institution to create an office that might not be dissolved, if changing conditions should render its existence a menace to the life of the enterprise.

The question, then, is this: Are the Bishop's rights in this mission, and his status as its Bishop, of such a nature that the American church would feel it incumbent upon it, under existing circumstances, to treat with the Bishop as to the terms of the admission of this mission into the American Church, or to receive this mission in its integrity, or to perpetuate this See, or to decline placing those who desire it, under the jurisdiction of an American Bishop?

Can this mission be regarded as an independent church, or as an ordinary diocese, and entitled to the rights enjoyed by such?

The Bishop, unquestionably, has certain rights in this Diocese, which will, no doubt, be respected by the American Church, but the value of those rights must not be overestimated.

It should be remembered, and it may not be generally known, that the Bishop of Honolulu has never had authority given him by the Church of England to exercise Episcopal jurisdiction over all churchmen in these Islands, but only over such of them as wish for his ministrations and assent to his authority.

He stands on quite a different footing from ordinary Bishops. In ordinary cases, a Bishop's jurisdiction covers all the Episcopal residents within the geographical boundaries of his Diocese, but England has not granted this authority to the Bishop of Honolulu, because she had no power to confer upon a Bishop, in a foreign country, any jurisdiction or authority over any persons, against their will.

Therefore the Bishop's flock here consists only of those persons wishing for his ministrations and assent to his authority.

Since 1884 the British Government has discontinued the issue of letters patent to Bishops in countries or colonies possessed of an Independent Legislature.

The Constitution of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, as well as the voice of the Privy Council in England, proclaims this Church to be a voluntary association, and although on the first arrival of a Bishop here, all those persons who wished for the ministrations of the Church of England gave assent to the Bishop's jurisdiction, by implication, since that time many have withdrawn their allegiance, some have associated themselves with other religious bodies, some have not, and have attended no place of worship while there are many others who now wish to withdraw their allegiance in favor of an American Bishop.

For argument sake say that only one-half of the Episcopalian here voluntarily accept the ministrations of the Bishop of Honolulu and assent to his authority, it is clear that the other half are without Episcopal oversight and are as sheep without a shepherd. Therefore only one-half this missionary jurisdiction can be claimed by the Bishop as his since his jurisdiction covers but one-half of its church residents. It is clear then that the Bishop's jurisdiction and authority is limited to those persons who remain loyal to his authority, and should there be none loyal, the Bishop would be without a Diocese although occupying the See, while the people would be without Episcopal ministrations. This would appear to be anomalous but it cannot be denied.

Can it be argued then that the status of the Bishop of Honolulu or of this mission is such as to entitle either him or it to those rights properly belonging to ordinary dioceses?

It may be said and with apparent justice that if the people refuse the ministrations of the Bishop provided by England they should forfeit their right to Episcopal ministrations. But England has given them the choice and they are responsible in taking it. There have been many persons who would not even to receive confirmation at the hands of the Bishop of Honolulu and parents will not permit their children to do it in accordance with the instructions of the Church of England that they should forfeit their Church.

A wise Church does not do this, it is rather to beget a cause, and a good one.

I well remember ten that al though accepted in Church mat- tress, it will not bear being driven. The Church is for the people and not vice versa. Her desire is to gather her children together for love, rather than scatter them through unnecessary harshness.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered or any other information which can be utilized for constructing charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Notice to Shipmasters. U S Branch Hydrographic Office San Francisco Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered or any other information which can be utilized for constructing charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C G CALKIN, Agent Comdr F W N in Charge.

The steamer Kinu sails on her regular route today at noon.

this mission that is enjoyed by English or American Bishops in their dioceses, over which they exercise full episcopal control. This contention is impossible to sustain, because such authority has not been conferred upon him.

In the Church of Christ, he has not the power to confer on the Bishop of Honolulu Episcopal jurisdiction over all churchmen in this mission. It certainly could not confer upon him an Episcopal status that would, on any ecclesiastical principle, forbid the entrance of another Bishop to administer the Episcopate to those persons who delineate the offices of the Bishop of Honolulu. To do this would be practically, to assert him with coercive authority, since he would then have the power of depriving people of their Church privileges.

The observance of primitive usage and precedent may be, and is, most useful in the solving of difficult questions in other dioceses, where such limitations of Episcopal authority have been unknown. But it is not reasonable to suppose that they can be of equal force in this mission, if at all applicable.

The Bishop of Honolulu certainly should not complain if the Church in England or America deal with him and this mission without reference to primitive usage or precedent, since he himself has ever ignored both primitive usage and precedent in his dealings with his clergy and people, and has refused to recognize the existence of the authority, on which he now seeks to build a claim to the recognition by the American Church, of what he considers to be his "inherent rights."

The words, "force him out", are distasteful to the Bishop. Does he remember how often he has applied these words, and this act on to his clergy? Inherent rights and primitive usage are equally applicable to the three orders of the ministry.

The Bishop will not question the justice of those words, "With what measure mete, it shall be measured to you again." It is quite clear, too, that if the Bishop of Honolulu has any power as a Missionary Bishop of the Church of England, acting under its authority, to treat for the transfer of this mission, he, and the Synod, can only deal with the interests of those persons over whom the Church of England has given him authority.

The Bishop of Honolulu states that the Church of England does not own a foot of land in the Islands legally speaking, this is true, but it should not be forgotten that the cathedral property and three of the main outlying missions on the other Islands, were given, in Bishop Stacey's time, to the joint mission of the churches in America and England, under the name of the "Reformed Catholic Church," which name covered both branches of the church. Bishop Willis had its charter amended, the effect of which was to transfer this property from the joint trust to the Anglican Church of Hawaii, thereby excluding American interests. Morally speaking, the church both in England and America should have an interest in this property.

Each county is to be a corporate body with all the powers common to incorporated bodies. The bill provides for three county commissioners for each county, and all suits are to be brought in the name of this board except where authority is allowed by them delegating this authority to some other county officer. It is provided that service can be accepted by the county clerk, his deputy or any member of the county board. The county attorney is to be notified in each instance where a suit is begun by service on the county clerk.

The meeting went into the details of each officer's duties, which are those generally existing in counties. The county clerk is to serve two years and file a bond with two or more sureties. In counties of ten thousand persons his bond shall be \$20,000; in counties of 5,000, \$15,000, in counties of less than 5,000, \$10,000. When the question arose as to whether after two years' time bills for county debts were not presented they should be declared outlawed, L. H. Dee arose quickly and said emphatically:

"Let's have some honest dealing. These are technical points which the lawyers would fight out anyhow and get the debts paid. If a county justly owes a debt, let the county pay it. Let's have a good, square deal for everybody."

J. C. Quinn said: "The county should not be ruled by the citizens, but the country should be ruled by the citizens, and we want to see everything done squarely."

Upon motion the clause was stricken out of the bill. The bill also provides that the county clerk in all counties not exceeding 5,000 people shall be ex-officio registrar of deeds.

After concluding the reading of the duties of the county clerk the meeting adjourned to meet Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

We are today in a dilemma. The great majority of the people are dissatisfied with the Episcopal administration. As a Territory of the United States they seek admission into the American Church under the administration of an American Bishop. The growth of the mission in spiritual life and membership has, for five and twenty years, been abnormally small, if there has been growth at all. It is generally conceded that a great reorganization would follow a change of administration, which is very generally desired.

On the other hand, the Bishop of Honolulu claims the right of negotiating with the American Church as to the terms on which this Diocese shall be admitted into that organization, one condition being that he be received with it as his Bishop. He insinuates that otherwise the status of his church shall not be changed, that his position here is one of the American Church has not the power to deprive him, and which he does not mean to resign.

It would seem to resolve itself into the question of the well-being and extension of the church at the expense of the Bishop, or the well-being and gratification of the Bishop at the expense of the church. This would seem to be the dilemma.

The American Church, on receiving a transfer of authority from the Church of England, will, no doubt, deal with this difficulty in a calm, just and dignified way, weighing well its merits with due consideration to all rights invested in the premises, yet as the builders and guardians of a great church, with the one great aim in view, that of the honor and glory of Almighty God, the well-being of His church and the building up of Christ's kingdom.

ANGLICAN CHURCHMAN

NEW CARRIAGE COMPANY.

Articles of association of the C F Herrick Carriage Company Limited, will be filed with Treasurer Lansing today. The organization held its initial election yesterday and the following officers and board of directors were chosen: President D P R Jenson, vice president, C F Herrick, secretary James H Boyd treasurer, F B Damon auditor, L C Ables directors, John Onderdijk, Harry Armitage.

The new company was promoted by C. F. Herrick, who has just left the carriage repository of G Schumann.

The manager for the concern will in all probability be elected at a meeting to be held today. The capital stock is \$15,000, divided into 150 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The company reserves the privilege of extending the capital stock to \$30,000. All the shares have been subscribed for. The term of years is fixed at fifty.

The manager will be sent East to select supplies and a full line of carriages and vehicles of all classes will be dealt in. Harness and other sundries, rubber tires and shops for putting such tires on wheels will also be features.

No location for the repository has been selected as yet.

The manager is to be sent East to select supplies and a full line of carriages and vehicles of all classes will be dealt in. Harness and other sundries, rubber tires and shops for putting such tires on wheels will also be features.

No location for the repository has been selected as yet.

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